THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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LAWYERS.

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ja24

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R. DUDLEY FRAYSER, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds of the following States for the State of Tennessee:

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ALBERT PIKE. ROBERT W. JOHNSON
Pike & Johnson,
COUNSELLORS,
SOLICITORS AND ADVOCATES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS FIRM, ESTABLISHED AT WASHington, (Office, 217 F street), will attend to all cases that may be entrusted to them, in the Supreme Court of the United States, and Court of Claims; and also to the recovery of claims against the Government or individuals, and to business before Congress and in the Departments.

The senior member has been a practising lawyer for thirty two years, and is a member of the bars of the Supreme Courts of Arkansas, Louisiana and the United States. The junior, bred a lawyer, was long a Representative and Senator in the Congress of the United States, and familiar with the modes of transacting business in the Departments.

The senior, retaining his residence at Memphis, will also, as one of the firm of PIKE, ADAMS & PIKE, attend to cases in the Supreme Courts of Arkansas and Tennessee, and in the United States Courts and Chancery Court at Memphis. nov21 tf

CHAS. A. CHOATE,
COUNSELOR AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Bankruptcy,
Nos. 270 Second Street, and 450 Main St.,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

☞ My duties as Counsel for the General Assignee have led me to make the *Practice in Bankruptcy a Specialty* nov15 1m

ALBERT PIKE, CHARLES W. ADAMS, L. H. PIKE
PIKE, ADAMS & PIKE,
Attorneys, Solicitors & Proctors

ATTEND to cases in the different Courts sitting at Memphis, and in the river counties of Arkansas.

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PHYSICIANS.

Dr. W. R. Hodges
Office, 279 1-2 Main Street,
☞ Residence—Peabody Hotel. ja24

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MY patrons and all who wish to have their Pianos and Organs Tuned or Repaired by me in a superior workmanlike manner, will please leave their orders at Clara's Jewelry Store, or at No. 250 Second street, and NOT at Mr. Katzenbach's music store, as I have no connection whatever with that establishment.
H. G. HOLLENBERG,
ja18 Piano and Organ Maker.

Notice.

WE have this day sold our interest in the Wood Business to GEO. W. BAXTER, who has heretofore conducted it for us. Mr. Baxter will continue the business at our office, and we take great pleasure in recommending him to our friends and the public generally.
ja16 BIGLEY, MELLERSH & CO.

Geo. W. Baxter,
— DEALER IN —
CORD AND KINDLING WOOD
Office with Bigley, Mellersh & Co.,
Corner of Main and South Court Streets.
ja18

HOTELS.

CAPT. JOHN T. SHIRLEY, Late of Memphis, Tenn. J. M. S. MCCORKLE Louisville, Ky.
NATIONAL HOTEL,
Cor. Fourth and Main Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, - - KENTUCKY

HAVING recently purchased the furniture and lease of the NATIONAL HOTEL—so long and favorably known—we would respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the traveling public.

The Hotel is located in the center of the city convenient to all business houses, steamboat landing, postoffice and places of amusements. Street cars leave the door every ten minutes for all parts of the city.
nov28 tf SHIRLEY & MCCORKLE.

WALTERS' NATIONAL HOTEL
NORFOLK, VA.

J. M. WALTERS, PROPRIETOR. A STRICTly first-class house. sep18 6m

St. Louis Hotel,
NEW ORLEANS.

THIS highly popular Hotel will again be opened to the traveling public
On the 1st of December.

The undersigned will exert his best endeavors to give its patrons the high satisfaction which has always sustained it. Families and others proposing to visit New Orleans can secure accommodations in advance by addressing
W. A. HUBER, Manager.
Or O. E. HALL, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans. oct8 3m

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24, 1869.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

We attended the lecture of the Celtic Association some nights since, and were regaled by that distinguished journalist, poet and reader, Shelton McKenzie, President of the Association, with a *resume* of the Irish in different regions, and what they do and say. The lecture was one of a series to be furnished our Celtic population by the Association—John Mitchell continuing the same subject next month. To the mind of your correspondent, nothing in the wide field of humor can equal the joke and repartee of the genuine Irishman. We give you two of McKenzie's: "What is the maning of those three figures on the front of that building?" says the tourist to the driver of his jaunting car, as they halted in front of the magnificent postoffice in Dublin, on a wet, suicidal day. "Thim figures do ye mane? Sure thim's the twelve apostls." "Twelve, you rascal; why there's but three." "Ah, your honor, the other nine would not be so ungintee! as to be out on such a rainy day. Sure, they are in the vaults below sorting the *dead* letters, and may your honor live to ate the chicken that scratches over your grave." The other is of an Irishman who proposed to vote for a jail, with an amindment, as follows: That the new jail should be built out of the materials of the old jail, and that the old jail should not be turned over or turned down until the new jail was built. The Hall was crowded with the fashion and beauty of the Irish population of our city, and as the eminent speaker presented us with complimentary tickets, we enjoyed the entertainment hughly—as there is no greater drawback to jocoseness than to attempt the jocular when it is a question of filthy lucre, too often the dollar that is spent at night, is missed in the morning, it is like going into Ed's House, and after imbibing, depart, sorrowful that you took too small a drink. Speaking of imbibing, reminds us of our own experience in this city of "brotherly love," not for rebs, and if they wish to profit by our teachings and example, bring the "Oh be joyful with them." On reaching the depot (it was a dark, damp day) we imbibed *rye* and immediatly felt a disposition to steal, and seeing a haugdanger protruding from an elderly's pocket, "went for it," but elderly aforesaid, having whistled at the same jucury, had drawn it from the concavity of his swallow, and secreted it in the breast of the same. We proceed on, gait firm, but heart roguish; we approach another of these hell's delights that infest all cities. This time we shade a gentle stream of bourbon, and soon felt royal, cheating out the former littleness of thought—now we are on our muscle, and open an argument with a bleareye patron, who is also of theroyal purple, *ala* nasal. He went one eye on us, and snuffed his carbuncled nasality at us, and like a Sirroco, his airs from nasality, as mentioned, affected the surroundings and we stood treat, out of a bottle that held seventy-five fights; at the suggestion of a gentleman who had a star on his breast, we let the other seventy-three fights pass, and mizzled. Our next moment is on Monougahela. Now we become simple, begun telling bad jokes, hilarious over coarse ones, and begin to feel, that the pretty girl who is amused at our harlequinism, merely loves us, give cents to a lame soldier, who is agitating the musical atmosphere, with "Not for Joe oh! no, no." At last "conscience, that makes cowards of us all," comes to the rescue, and we sodalize ourselves into decency, from the effects of thieving whisky, fighting whisky and simple whisky—whisky that bleare the eye, reddens the nose, blues the lips, blanches the cheek, deadens the heart, damns the soul, untenders the gait, and demoralizes the man. He that toucheth pitch is defiled. So he that would pursue the demon, Drink, may be led to rob, murder, lie and act the simpleton. "Touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing," is our advice to youth; but to the matured, if you do imbibe, when you come to the "Quaker City," bring poteen wid ye.

The terrible murder of Mrs. Hill, in this city, in November, may be known to the readers of the APPEAL. It was an atrocious murder, and the mystery enveloping it has made the case one of much interest. The trial of the accused, her daughter and son-in-law, Twitchell, has closed—the former acquitted and the latter convicted of murder in the first degree. The opinion of the public is, that while Twitchell "they believe did the deed" it was not proven before the jury.

Crime is very frequent, owing to the law's delay, and we find 'tis not the fear of punishment that checks the current of vice, but a wholesome condemnation of it. The murderer who dies game upon the gallows is as heroic in the eyes of his pals as the soldier who dies for his flag. Crime cannot be eradicated so long as the passions exist, but can be modified by stringent regulations, whose greatest terror will be promptness in execution. In attending the courts we are glad to see that gentlemen of the bar are taming down, and are exhibiting less of the spread-eagle oratory, and conforming more to reason, which is more complimentary to the judgment of the "gentlemen of the jury." It is so ridiculous one had as well rush into the APPEAL office and ask the obliging Ainslie, while he extended his right arm on high, digitals convulsively clutching a stamp, and, with the roar of that brazen bull. "Ah! give me, Oh, give me that eminent sheet, that defender of Democratic faith—that imperishable bulwark of Southern rights; aye, most puisant Ainslie, give me the DAILY APPEAL. Oh, tell-her—deres de money—I-go." We can see Dick English throw that handsome head of his in position, and exclaim sarcastically, "Yuba dam." Perforations, at times, admit of bombast, but this strained bellowing over a few vowels and consonants is supremely ridiculous, and in many cases disgusting to genius.

Anna Dickinson, that irrepressible champion of woman's rights, is lecturing, and, through her fugleman, says politics will not be introduced. Anna is prudent, as her kind of politics is in the wane. In her last lecture she asserted that any lady passing the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets would, if after dark, be insulted by some of the medical students, the College being in that vicinity. This morning the students are out in a card in which Miss Anna is worsted, and dared to pass the corner aforesaid after candle-light. We know many of the students. We have seen them in the lecture room—having been invited by Edward Cassiday, Esq., of Virginia, one of the most elegant Southerners the Old Dominion has produced, and we don't think we ever saw a more orderly or gentlemanly looking class. We remember a prescription of one of the Professors, for dyspepsia, known to have cured when the patient was given up by three eminent physicians. It is two grains sulphate of zinc. If any of the many readers of the APPEAL should be afflicted let them try it.

"After Dark" is having a great run at the Walnut Street Theater, John E. McDonough, as Old Tom. There are few better actors than McDonough, and certainly none more gentlemanly. Bob Stickney is the circus night here, and for mid-winter the city is quite lively.

Among the many sects that the Intellectual restlessness of our disordered times is throwing upon the religious surface of society are the Morrisites, called so from their leader, Morris. They number one hundred members, among whom are several leading citizens, eminent as men of intelligence—Edward Baldwin, Esq., conveyancer; Bower, druggist; Mockridge, merchant; and other well-known professional and business men. They believe in a Saviour, have a simple ritual and seem to be zealous. They don't believe children are saved, and oppose anti-nomianism in theory—whether in practice, we know not. The only thing that surprises us is how men of a high order of intelligence, as we know these men to be, can be led away by theories, that are but the creation of that anarchial tendency, expressing itself in every department of our political and social life, to cut loose from the simple faith of our forefathers in religion and politics and seek strange gods, after a fashion of reason. The Bible should be a sufficient guide for pure research, and we say away with strange doctrines, which, if not pernicious in influence, tend to distract.

There is much anxiety felt among both parties, in relation to Gen. Grant's course, when inducted into office. Let the South rest assured of one fact, that Gen. Grant will be true to the party that places him in power; and while he will be kind and generous to soldiers who fought him, the South will be handled without gloves, as the Radical party know full well that they can alone retain power by oppressing the South; but no matter what occurs in our future, the Southern people owe the Northern Democracy an everlasting debt of gratitude for their sympathy, expressed in many ways, since the close of our late struggle. Among the many Philadelphians whose house and purse has ever been at the disposal of Southern men, we mention Eugene Cummiskey, Esq., of this city. Risking the violence of the mob, the impoverishing of his family, he deeply expressed his sympathies for the South, and in substantial assistance, answered each and every call made upon him. William Cassidy, Esq., another big-hearted citizen, William McCoy, Esq., Gen. McCandless, Richard Vaux, and, we may say, thousands of others in this great city, all deserve the remembrance of our people for good deeds to them and theirs.

Packer will be nominated for Governor by the Democracy. Geary will be run by the Radicals. Curtin will have a seat in Grant's cabinet.

Business is dull; politics lively. And for fearing that the readers of the APPEAL are already bored with the length of this, we close, offering as an apology that as postage stamps are scarce we must economise in that particular. JOE.

FROM MISSOURI.

FAYETTE, MO., January 23, 1869.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

During my trip to the Northwest, which has been unexpectedly protracted, I have witnessed and experienced very much that has greatly interested myself, and perhaps might have proved readable to your thousands of daily perusers, but my time has been so thoroughly occupied that I have found it impossible to indulge that old *cacoethes scribendi* which seemed to have become at one time of my life, a sort of second nature with me. I might have expatiated upon the wonderful fertility and promise of the prairie region through which I have passed; of its inducements and drawbacks to immigration and settlement; of the rapid growth of Council Bluffs and Omaha, and the relative claims and prospects of those lively frontier rivals; of the Union Pacific Railway, the consummate wonder and swindle of the century, now passed its thousandth mile-post; of the many towns that have sprung up as if magic along far reaching thoroughfares, from the embryo of a railroad station and beer saloon to cities of twelve month, with a full corps of aldermen and contract hunters; and of uncounted other points, plans and particulars that, after my long sojourn in the South, strike me with curious amusement as I revisit that so recently was a far-off frontier; but as intimated above, I have not had the leisure to do as I would, and hence my long silence, old friend.

But having at last reached almost the termination of my present travel, and finding myself this beautiful Saturday night in the quietest of all quiet towns, with nothing on hand to distract me, it has just occurred to my mind that a little incident which transpired last Saturday night, just a week ago, in the Southwest corner of Iowa, might not be without its interest and suggestiveness to your readers. I allude to the lynching of two young men at Sidney, in Fremont county, and speak of it as a "little incident" from the fact that human life has become so very cheap that the hanging of disorderly members of society by Lynch judge or jury, is beginning to be looked upon in certain latitudes, as a good deal a matter of course. Understand me, I do not write in the interest of mob-law, or with any sympathy for it. It may do very well in wild, half organized communities where statutory protection is unknown or inoperative. It may do on a pinch with the horse thieves in Shelby county, Tenn. A slight tincture now and then might have been wholesome in Memphis, all along the past five years. But on general principles, it is objectionable; and where public sentiment offers no hindrance to the enforcement of well established civil law, it is grossly inexcusable. And now it is that in the State of Iowa such violations of law and order can be perpetrated with scarce a frown of public reprobation, while an ordinary dog fight in the city of Memphis will set the whole Radical herd to howling over the rebellious South, is certainly a suggestive proposition.

The facts of the case are these: A farmer, reputed honest and ordinarily inoffensive, living at Plum Hollow, six miles from Sidney, had a dance at his house on Thursday night week. His name was Miun Holloway, a widower, and the father of three children. True to the instincts of a generous hospitality and the received notions of polite society in the region of Plum Hollow, he provided for the occasion ten gallons of whiskey; but with a delicate discrimination known only to polite circles, he omitted to invite to his entertainment a couple of young men who hovered about that locality, and were generally looked upon as pretty hard cases. These gentlemen were Bill Jackson and Jim Orton, and Bill and Jim took mortal offense at the slight, and invited themselves. In fact, they were heard to say on the previous day while at Bartlett, a neighboring station on the Council Bluffs and St. Joe Railroad, that they were bound to go over to Holloway's and "bust up" the dance. Accordingly, on the evening in question, the youths, prompt to their own invitation, were early on hand and at work. It seems that they were both, as probably was the party generally, considerably fired up with "fusel oil," and conducted themselves as men generally do when under the influence of this gentle intoxicator, until finally their conduct became somewhat shocking to sensitive tastes, and soon culminated in this wise: Jackson invited a lady to dance with him. She replied that she would "if he would behave himself." To this he rejoined that "no d—d woman should dictate conditions to him," and took his place in the set, alone. Upon being remonstrated with, he drew his revolver, and drawing an imaginary circle around him with it, said that he had paid for that piece and intended to keep it. At this point in the tragedy, Miun Holloway attempted to eject Jackson from his circular domain with a chair, whereupon Orton rushed upon Holloway with a bowie-knife, Jackson felling him at the same time by a tremendous blow with the butt of his pistol. At this juncture John Holloway, a brother of the host, came to the rescue with a gun barrel, striking Orton over the head with force enough to knock him senseless, but not until the desperado had actually pinned Miun Holloway to the floor with his knife. During this proceeding, Wm. Jackson, probably concluding that the dance was sufficiently "busted," retreated in great haste and tolerably good order.

The result was, that Miun Holloway soon breathed his last. Orton gradually revived. Jackson fled to Nebraska, to the arms of his sweetheart at Weeping Water, and was there arrested the next day, and on Friday night both he and Orton were conveyed to the county jail at Sidney.

On Saturday night, sixty-three men from Plum Hollow entered the town of Sidney, proceeded to the jail and demanded the keys of the Sheriff. Upon his refusal to deliver them, they put him and his family under guard, and with sledge-hammers and axes brought for the purpose, literally demolished the outer door of the prison, and the keys having been found, in the meantime, concealed under a carpet, the cell containing the prisoners was readily opened and the poor wretches led out, bound hand and foot, and seated in a sleigh. The rescue was commenced at 11 o'clock and effected in two hours and fifteen minutes. The few citizens attracted to the vicinity by the unusual sights and sounds, were held in durance vile by the outside pickets until the party got ready to leave, and of course had no means of giving the alarm to others. And at a quarter past 1 o'clock the grim company with their helpless victims moved rapidly out into the darkness.

The next morning the intelligence rapidly spread that Bill Jackson and Jim Orton had been taken out of the Sheriff's keeping and hung to a tree in the suburbs of the city. Your correspondent and others who were sojourning at the principal hotel, rejoicing under the name of the Pacific House, were naturally curious to confirm the truth of this startling news by personal observation. This was a phase of Western society and Radical civilization, which I had an especial anxiety to verify with my own optics. Accordingly we soon made up a party, chartered a bob-sled, and "put out" on the Plum Hollow road. Over the crisp morning snow we glided. The fences and house-tops and bare-armed oaks glittered with frost. Through the still air, from the village roofs mounted heavenward white, tall pillars of smoke. Above us the skies were serene and cloudless, pale and pellucid, as only the skies of Northern winters are, and one would scarce have thought the beauty and brightness and quietude of that holy Sabbath could ever have been marred by the ghastly spectacle that met our eyes as entering the timber upon the outskirts of the village, we saw the grand *finale* of this midnight tragedy. Upon a projecting limb of a large white oak, suspended by the neck, stiff and stark, hung the latest victims of Holloway's dance. Jackson was a very tall, robust young man, scarcely twenty-one. He was clad in a blue army overcoat, and his face, partially obscured by a felt hat drawn over his eyes, was turned well up to the morning sun. Orton was shorter, but stout and trim of figure, dressed in dark pants and sack, stained and streaked with blotches of blood from his own wounds. His head was turned downward and features entirely concealed, while the fatal knot, tight drawn high upon the back of his neck, lifting rudely his soft brown locks and disclosing the fair youthful skin, made clearly manifest that he had died of simple strangulation. Their feet dangled within a few inches of the ground, and an irregular circle of half trodden snow beneath each of the murdered men marked the circuit of their dying struggles.

The sequel is soon told. The formality of a coroner's inquest was had, and late in the afternoon, brothers and sisters and mourning relatives claimed and bore away their dead. Twenty-four hours later the dismal horror had ceased to be a topic of conversation, and was soon entirely forgotten.

All this, thought we, is justice! A man announces a dancing bout to his friends and neighbors. He maddens them with his poisoned whisky. "Wounds without cause," as the Scriptures hath it, speedily ensue. The man who proffers the accursed bowl to his neighbor's lips, is the first to fall a mangled, distorted corpse. And the fell spirit of vengeance, knowing no bounds nor restraints of laws or humanity, follows to the death the luckless two of the miserable carousers who without hearing or trial, were adjudged guilty of the unfortunate Holloway's death. Whither do these things tend or where shall they end? Only in that general demoralization, when society shall be resolved back into the elements of that barbarism between which and our boasted civilization the barrier is, after all, so thin and frangible.

Read such an occurrence as this taken place in Tennessee, the press of the North would have heralded it far and wide as a Ku-Klux outrage and Brownlow's colored militia called forthwith to the field, with orders to subsist upon a depraved and treasonable people.

I arrived in this little old-fashioned town on Friday last. It is the county site of Howard and in the center of a very rich and fertile country. Have been mad-bound for two days, but hope to make my exit to-morrow, and will soon be in Memphis, *Deo volente*.

R. H. S.

THE SCHOOL FUND.

Letter from Comptroller Blackburn.

The following note was read in the House Wednesday. It appears that some erroneous ideas about the school money have got abroad, and that the Comptroller wishes to have those ideas corrected officially:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., January 23, 1869.

Hon. F. S. Richards, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Dear Sir: Under our present revenue and school law, the State Superintendent of Common Schools cannot know the amount of money that has been paid into the State Treasury for school purposes for a certain year until he is informed of the same by the Comptroller.

The Comptroller has not given this information for the year 1867, and he is aware of the fact that there are those who (from a lack of properly understanding the facts in the case, as he supposes) accuse him of wilfully failing in his duty in this regard.

The supposition, or whatever it may be called, is not only unjust, and without foundation in fact, but is exceedingly full of evil, and tends only to multiply the difficulties that are in the way of a healthy and satisfactory progress of our common schools.

The Comptroller claims to have done his duty fully, and thinks he is fully prepared to convince any party that cares for the welfare of the children of the State, that he has done so, and that the *failure*, if fault or failure there be, does not, by any means, attach to this office; and being unwilling that the friends of popular instruction in the State should be deceived concerning himself in reference to a subject of such vital importance, he requests, very respectfully, that a committee of the Legislature should call at his office and investigate the subject thoroughly, and in that way elicit the truth. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

—The right of suffrage in Spain has been greatly extended by the recent change of rulers. Under the old monarchial system the qualification of electors for the Cortes was the payment of $20 in direct taxes. In the elections of 1864, there were only 165,191 qualified persons on the lists; only 102,616 voted. In 1865, there was an extension of the suffrage, and 318,271 persons were placed on the lists, of whom 223,211 voted for the Cortes chosen that year. The right to vote has now been given to every male over 25 years of age, and 3,619,642 persons are now qualified to choose the members of the Cortes. If persons 21 years old were allowed to vote, 500,618 names would be added to the list.

—The story that the Marquis de Moustier is suffering from an attack of pleurisy is disbelieved in Paris. It is reported that he had a duel at Compiegne with an attache of the Austrian Legation, who, he had discovered, had for some time kept up a *liason* with the Marquise de Moustier. Moustier's removal from the Department of Foreign Affairs, which occurred a few days previous to the duel, was owing to the advice which Prince Napoleon gave his imperial cousin. He told the Emperor that Moustier was the laughing stock of all Foreign Cabinets.

WASHINGTON.

Bribery and Corruption—Virginia—Defeat of Atchison's Branch of the Pacific Railroad—Senator McCreery on Finances—Secret Gold Transactions—Disastrous Decision—Menard—Gr. Mudd—The Floyd Acceptances—Tobacconists—Cuba—Female Suffrage.

I.

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1869.

It is no longer a mark of infamy for politicians acting in their legislative capacity to take bribes. Every now and then there prevails in Washington a report such as should make honest men blush with shame. The Alaska purchase is one instance. How much money was paid to get Congress to sanction that worthless acquisition will never, perhaps, be known. A committee of investigation has been appointed, but, thus far, the only trace of a bribe is that which was taken by one of the editors of the *Chronicle*. Yet Congressmen are believed to have been mixed up with the business. Of course none of the parties to the transaction will reveal what they know, and the committee will report that no member of either House has sullied his fingers with the touch of forbidden gold. Yet it does not follow that such is the fact. Where men are banded together, as the Republicans are, a fellow feeling would seal their lips in regard to any delinquencies brought home to their colleagues. It was reported also, not long ago, that it cost half a million of dollars to carry a certain railroad grant through Congress. The story may not have been true, or the amount may have been exaggerated; but one thing is evident, the very prevalence of the report shows that the honesty of members of Congress is not above suspicion. That suspicion may be well or ill founded, but it gathers sustenance from the fact that men grow suddenly wealthy no one knows how. "I could name men," writes a Washington correspondent of a Western paper, "who entered the Senate when they had not sixpence to bless themselves with, remained in office six years on a salary of five thousand dollars a year and mileage, lived better than they ever had lived before, and at the end of their term were worth a clear million." Senator Harlan is cited as an instance of this species of good fortune. The writer refers to the income tax list as showing "that a few years ago the net income of Mr. Harlan was two thousand dollars. Last year it was a hundred thousand." "I ought to mention," the correspondent continues, "that it was during his Cabinet office that Mr. H. put into practice that wonderful system of domestic economy which developed such large savings out of such small earnings. He had been doing pretty well before that, but his longest stride was made while he labored in the Interior Department."

Other Senators' names have been hinted abroad as not insensible to the cogent arguments which lobby agents know so well how to apply, and hence it may be surmised that, if a candidate has no scruples, he may very well afford to pay a hundred thousand dollars for a seat in the Senate, and yet put his money out to quite a handsome interest.

II.

Messrs. Baldwin, Conservative, and Whittlesey, Radical, of Virginia, again laid their respective views of the condition of Virginia before the reconstruction Committee to-day. Baldwin told the Committee, in his judgment, there could be no harmony in that State if the white people were left disfranchised, and, in a measure under the feet of their former slaves. Whittlesey expended his wrath against Mr. McKenzie, a native Radical, who testified yesterday, and who seemed to think white men were entitled to equal rights with the negro. Whittlesey says McKenzie misrepresents the Radical sentiment of the State, which is against enfranchising the whites.

III.

The only thing accomplished to-day in Congress was the defeat of the bill granting additional subsidies to the central or Atchison branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. It was discussed in the Senate most of the day, but when a vote was reached it was defeated by 26 to 28. This is believed to be the fate of all similar projects at this session. Three Democratic Senators, Davis, McCreery and Buckalew gave the votes that defeated it.

IV.

Senator McCreery's speech on finance, intended to defeat the Central Pacific railroad job, was the principal feature in the Senate. It was a running and sharp commentary on the several financial propositions introduced into Congress. The Senator said he had no proposition to submit on the question himself, and if those already before Congress were the only dependence of the country he thought likely our public debt never would be paid. In the meantime, Sherman might plant, and Morton might water, but the debt was increasing, and would increase, and Congress itself was the cause. He commanded the undivided attention of the Senate, and on the conclusion of his remarks many Senators, Radicals and Democrats, gathered around and congratulated him.

V.

The Senate Committee on Finance held a meeting this morning and discussed the bill to prohibit the secret sales and purchases of gold on account of the United States Government. This bill has been almost unanimously approved by the committee, but in the discussion to-day it was concluded that its provisions were not sufficiently comprehensive to stop that pernicious practice, and it was determined that Senator Sherman should prepare a bill meeting the requirements of the case.

VI.

A great cry was created amongst the Radicals of the House, especially among the Missouri Radicals, by the telegram from Jefferson City to Mr. Van Horn, of Missouri, that the Supreme Court had decided that Bodman, Secretary of State, had no legal authority to go beyond the election returns and throw out counties. This decision will prove the grave of Van Horn and Dyer, whose seats are to be contested in the next Congress.

VII.

Menard, the Louisiana darky, who argued his own case in the contest for the vacant seat in Congress from that State, complains bitterly of his treatment by his Radical friends. They have uniformly turned their backs on him, and given him nothing but advice. His white colleagues from Louisiana are equally indifferent with the rest.

VIII.

The President will probably, on Saturday, issue a pardon to Dr. Mudd, sentenced to imprisonment for life at the Dry Tortugas for alleged complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln. The rest of the sentence of Edward Spangler will also be remitted. He has two years more to serve on the same charge.

IX.

The case of the Dover Savings Bank, etc., in the matter of the Floyd acceptances, was continued in the Supreme Court to-day, and Judge Dickey, assistant Attorney-General, replied to Judge Black, taking ground that no head of the Department could accept commercial paper and thereby bind the United States Government to the obligation.

X.

The convention of tobacconists have had a hearing before Commissioner Wells, of the Revenue Department, and also the Committee of Ways and Means, and at their request have drafted a bill which the committee now have under consideration, and which embraces the news of the recent convention here.

XI.

Persons representing themselves as agents of the Cuban revolutionists are here seeking interviews with high officials, and representing that they have the authority to ask this Government to recognize them as belligerents.

XII.

The advocates of female suffrage appeared before the House Committee to-day, and urged the passage of an act to try the experiment in the District of Columbia. Males and females addressed the committee.

ITEMS OF ALL SORTS.

—Vicksburg wants Nicholson pavement.

—The Abyssinian war will cost England about $45,000,000

—Greely in his lecture opposes the idea of life insurance.

—The last stake upon the California Pacific railroad has been driven.

—The Western pork crop consisted of 1,650,000 "critters."

—Chicago has 2000 men employed in the manufacture of tobacco.

—Annie Folsom is the favorite Mrs. Brigham Young out of seventy-four of them.

—The *Daily Oregonian*, of Portland, Oregon, refers to Brick Pomeroy as the "noted obscenist."

—In the city of Boston women are taxed upon $23,000,000 of real estate, and $10,000,000 of personal property.

—Patrucini, the famous nun who had the control of Isabella, Queen of Spain, has deposited $225,000 in the Bank of England.

—Count Millintine, the Russian Minister, who is obliterating Poland, is a mild-mannered man who writes sentimental poems.

—Gen. Thayer the first Superintendent of West Point, is still living, at the age of eighty-four. Millmore has "busted" him.

—Hobart Pacha, the chief officer of the Turkish navy, is an Englishman, and is filling the Turkish war-ships with Englishmen.

—Mr. Arthur Pember, an English gentleman visiting in New York, is the author of the defence of ritualism in the last *Atlantic*.

—The Princess de Latour d'Auvergne has bought the Mount of Olives, built a chapel on it, and given it, with her compliments, to Napoleon.

—Anna Gargarin is the wealthiest heiress in Russia. We may say for the information of enterprising young men that her address is Moscow, and that her pa is a merchant with 100,000,000 roubles.

—Albert Brisbane, the well-known Fourierite, has bought a large tract of land in Kansas, for a colony of Frenchmen, who will cultivate the land on the co-operative principle, and also manufacture silk goods.

—Gen. Magruder, who took up arms with Maximilian when the Confederacy was crushed out, asserts as a fact that Carlotta's insanity is caused by the poison administered to her by a Mexican woman.

—The album of the Crown Princess Victoria, of Prussia, is said to be a perfect literary treasure. It contains unpublished poems, sketches, etc., by Tennyson and nearly all the illustrious poets and prose writers of England.

—Madame Audouard does not like the American habit of putting one's feet on mantle pieces and tables. Here is a dislike indigenous to all Europeans. The habit, we are sorry to say, is not the only American one that embraces improper elevation.

—The Central Pacific Railroad is completed twenty-one miles beyond Elko, four hundred and eighty-one miles east of Sacramento, and within one hundred and eighty miles of Monument Point, at the head of Salt Lake. The track is being laid at the rate of two miles a day.

—Satin ribbon for sashes now comes in all colors, with double face, the same on one side as the other. The width is twenty inches. Algerian sashes, striped with many colors, are newer than the Scotch plaid, and are handsome with dark dresses, for the day time, though not considered full dress.

—An informal meeting was held in Boston, last week, to consider the project of holding a grand international exhibition in this country, commencing on July 4, 1776 in honor of the one hundredth birthday of the nation. Dr. Geo. B. Loring, of Salem, presided, and a committee appointed to report on the subject at some future meeting.

—The new favorite shade for full dress is a warm tint of salmon, known as melon, or, more correctly, cantelope color. The splendid uncut velvet is to be had in cantelope, rose color, and Sevres blue, for reception dresses, at seven dollars a yard. They are by no means adapted to young ladies, though they have been chosen even for bridal dresses.

—A correspondent of the New York *Times* describes the Mikado of Japan as a youth of sixteen with a sensual and vacant countenance, a hard head and false eyebrows painted half way up the forehead. Ten years ago he was considered a God, and his existence doubted by skeptical Japanese; now he appears in public, and is to be the real ruler of the people.

—The German papers mention a melancholy case of suicide and filial devotion. A widow had two sons, the eldest of whom supported the family. He recently was ordered to join the army, having fallen into the conscription. The younger brother feeling himself unable to support his aged mother, shot himself through the heart, thereby liberating the elder from military service, on account of his being a widow's only son.

—Gen. McMahon, our new Minister to Paraguay, says in effect that the Brazilians know so little, or lie so much, about the Paraguayan war, that it is impossible to get at the truth. It is some comfort to learn, from the same dispatch, that the General thinks that Bliss and Masterman have suffered at the hands of the Paraguayan authorities no personal discomfort other than their forced detention, and that they soon will be restored to the protection of the national flag.

—The Humboldt (Cal.) *Register* says that if the bitter rivalry between the Central and Union Pacific Railroad companies continues to widen and deepen, and finally results in the building of two roads, instead of one, across the continent, the people will have great cause to be thankful, as competition is what they want, above all else. If the Union Pacific attempt to pass on to the Central Pacific with an independent line, the Central Pacific will find the means of self-preservation in an independent line by way of St. Louis.

—The address of the King of Portugal to the Cortes shows the finances of the country are in a very disordered condition. It is stated that for ten years past Portugal has been spending $21,250,000 a year on an income of $17,500,000. The deficit in 1866-'7 was $5,587,410; in 1867-'8 it was $6,492,980. Portugal has not had a budget without a deficit for thirty years. The expenditure has risen every year during that period; the revenue has been stationary all that time. The public debt has increased from $100,000,000 in 1854 to $325,000,000 in 1867.

—The purchase of Bateman's interest in opera bouffe and his contracts, by Mr. James Fisk, Jr., inspires the New York *Herald* to make the following schedule of property belonging to the Erie railroad company: "Erie railroad, main line; six old branch roads; one city railroad; two steamboat lines; one line of freight barges; one ferry; one opera house; one French opera company; one ballet company; lot of old wardrobe; twelve lawsuits." The *Tribune* states that the price paid Mr. Bateman was $80,000. Mr. Fisk has already taken the management of the business.

IRVING BLOCK.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

YANNISSEE WHISKEY

HAVING LEARNED THAT PARTIES IN LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND THIS CITY pretend to sell the "Yannissee" Whisky, we hereby give notice that we will bring suit for damages against any RESPONSIBLE party we may discover attempting to sell this brand of Whisky, and will publish them as selling a SPURIOUS article. We have had the sole use and control of the "Yannissee" brand for nearly twenty years, and none is genuine without our brand on the barrels.

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Correspondence, on Public Events, solicited from every part of the United States.
AINSLIE, KEATING & CO.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1869

DEATH OF J. H. McMAHON.

It is with profound sorrow that we chronicle the death of Col. JOHN H. McMAHON, so widely known throughout the Mississippi Valley in connection with the press of Tennessee. He expired last evening at the Peabody Hotel, about 6 o'clock, surrounded by his family and friends, his last moments soothed by the consolations of a church to which we know he had given the most implicit obedience and whose faith he relied on as the medium of his salvation. His sickness was brief, and whatever the devotion of his wife and daughter and a host of loving friends could do to alleviate his sufferings was cheerfully and unremittingly rendered. After well nigh fifty-nine years of life, life varied by many changes of the eventful periods through which he lived, and scenes in which he participated, he rests in peace.

Fifty-nine years ago, when Tennessee was yet in her infancy and the great men who gilded her history were yet in the germ of their career, in the pretty little town of Franklin, even then a cosy spot noted for its culture and affluence, JOHN H. McMAHON was ushered into a life that was destined to be one of constant struggles with fortune. He took what he could receive of education, was a close student, an earnest reader and deep thinker. Opportunity offering, he availed himself of that *alma mater* of so many noble workers, and graduated with honors from a printing office. Thrown upon the world, without fortune but with his own good will and steady nerve, he was not long in making a place for himself. He early attracted the attention of the public men of his time by his smooth, incisive, practical and vigorous style as a writer, qualities that distinguished him through life, and that won for him merited distinction among his brethren of the press, his neighbors and countrymen. He served with credit as Lieutenant in the Indian wars in Florida, in 1812, and, upon being mustered out of service, returned to the practice of his profession in Tennessee. He was connected with the West Tennessee *Whig*, with the *Eagle and Enquirer* of this city, and other papers of the State; and in 1856 commenced the publication of the *Daily Bulletin*, a paper of which he was justly proud, and upon which he expended a rare ability, bringing to the performance of his labor, as chief editor, a just sense of his responsibility to the public, a great degree of tact and a nice discrimination of the line across which not even the press may go without trenching upon private ground, and invading the reserved rights of the citizen. He carefully and scrupulously guarded the public interests, visited with unsparing scorn and contempt what he used to denominate the "cheats" of society, but never trenched upon the domain where men find refuge and a harbor from the world. How much he accomplished for Memphis, every existing public work within her limits and contiguous thereto, bears witness. Progress and advancement were his favorite themes, and he loved to dwell upon the possibilities of the great valley where so long he had found a home. Every legitimate enterprise, that could in any degree advance this city, found in him a vigorous and untiring advocate. A strong Whig, he battled no less persistently for his party, and when the late war was imminent, and those who stood beside him through all his political life wavered and were swallowed up in the sectional excitement of the time, he stood manfully for the Union, for which he had fought, and in which the State and the South had realized an unexampled prosperity. But the hate of Northern fanaticism was too much for him; and after a struggle, brief but brave, during which he achieved the admiration of his opponents, he yielded to what he came to regard a manifest destiny, cast his fortunes with the South and remained with her until the last Confederate sword was sheathed; when, with the few from Memphis who survived the great struggle, he returned, advanced in years, broken in fortune, but possessed of an elasticity, a vigor and hope younger than half his years, and that sustained him for many months of after-trial and additional misfortune. Upon the revival of the APPEAL he was selected by the surviving proprietor (Col. DILL) to fill the position of editor-in-chief. How well he performed his task, it is not necessary for us here and now to particularize. Suffice it that he fairly reached the full measure of ability which long before had been assigned him, and at which he stood for years. He labored successfully to restore the APPEAL to its status as the leading paper of the State, and while he occupied the chief seat in its editorial room, presided with dignity and distinction. After, perhaps, a year of this connection, a more profitable field inviting, he left and forever bade adieu to the cares and anxieties of a profession to which he had grown from boyhood, and to illustrate the usefulness of which he had done so much. In the brief space assigned us we will not venture an annalysis of the character of our friend. We knew him well—intimately. With him we commenced our editorial career in Memphis, and to him are indebted for much of valuable suggestion and advice. Peculiarities he had, but they were of the character that grow out of the absorbing nature of editorial life. Tender and kind-hearted and possessed of a deep well of sentiment, when occasion invited, he could equal the sweetest and most touching writers of his time by a pathos and feeling that never failed to bring from his readers expressions of sympathy, of regret or sorrow. On the other hand he could readily appreciate pleasantry and the contretemps and caprices of life; and some of the best productions of his pen were tinctured with a humor, quiet but captivating, and subtle as that of HAWTHORNE himself. Behind a rough exterior, Col. McMAHON concealed a generous and a good heart, intellectual culture of a high grade, and a soul to appreciate at their best his family, his kindred and his friends.

THE STATE.

Under this heading, on the third page, we publish this morning, what, in view of the militia-martial law excitement, will prove of interest to the general reader. It comprises, among other items, the particulars of the interview of the Rutherford county delegation with Brig. Gen. COOPER, commander-in-chief of the militia. Of this, the speech of COOPER will attract attention, from the avowals it contains of his disbelief of ex-Confederate soldiers participating in the so-called Ku-Klux outrages, but especially for his candid yet, somewhat arrogant expression that "*He had seen enough about public meetings and resolutions; such things looked very well in print, but the time had arrived when less of that was wanted, and more action.*" What the character of the action he advises is to be may be gathered from his demand upon the delegates to go home and enforce the laws. As if there were not officers in the country for that purpose, and though, if these (the delegates) were to do so, they would not be denounced as Ku-Klux and their action made the basis of a call for the militia and declaration of martial law. But this doughty commander, who seems to be Governor as well as General, was not permitted to express himself thus without an answer such as his speech invited Gen. PALMER, who was present, presented a solution of the whole difficulty in these pithy sentences: "*It was not for the citizen to hunt up men guilty of crime, it was the business of the officers of the law. Every good citizen is, however, ready, when summoned, to lend his assistance in bringing the guilty to justice. The Courts are in session and every man has a jury of his own selection, and the law is faithfully discharged.*"

In other words it only needs—as we have time and again reiterated—the enforcement of the laws by the properly constituted officers, to insure the peace and tranquility which it is the avowed design of BROWNLOW to secure, at great expense, by the militia now being mustered in the Eastern and Middle divisions of the State. This has not, in any single instance of reported outrage, been attempted. The press of the State has done its whole duty, in the fullest exposure of every crime, but in no case have we ever heard of the officers of the law availing themselves of the facts thus published for the arrest and punishment of the offenders. In this county there is not and never has existed anything to prevent the fullest execution of the law. The Metropolitan Police, the Sheriff's aids and the Constables and Deputy Constables have, so far, proven equal to every emergency arising out of the presence of the evil-disposed. Some twelve or thirteen malefactors now in the county jail, and a hundred or more thieves and other wrong-doers, attest the disposition, if not vigilance, of our peace-officers in sustaining the law and dispensing with the militia. A proportional effort by the officers of other counties would, we are well satisfied, insure like results and enable Gen. COOPER and his militia to earn their bread in some other way than at the public expense. We advise BROWNLOW, the master of COOPER, to study this matter, and as tapers sometimes surprise their stomachs with a cool draught of water, to surprise his temper and heart into the exercise of so much common-sense as shall insure the people of Tennessee against his crazy and vindictive policy.

By Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, January 29.—The officers of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company state that there is no foundation for the report furnished by the Jay Gould party, while in this city, that the Erie Railroad Company would have control of their road, and change its guage to six feet.

CANADA.

TORONTO, January 29.—Mr. Howe and Sir John McDonald have settled the Nova Scotia question. It is understood that the settlement involves an increase of the money appropriations to Nova Scotia, and no change in the tariff. The new arrangement requires Parliamentary sanction.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, January 29.—In the House to-day a resolution to take into consideration the extension of the right of suffrage to the females of this State, and that Mrs. Stowe be sent for to instruct them, was offered. An amendment was also offered that Horace Greeley be requested to come before the Committee on the State of the Republic, and address them on the subject of female suffrage. The resolution was lost.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, January 29.—There has been no decision yet in the injunction against the Chatham Railroad. Rumor to day points to a decision sustaining the injunction, and if so all similar appropriations will fall. The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford, and the Western North Carolina railroads are among the only ones which would be untainted.

In the Senate to-day the corruption matter was discussed and Senator SWEET made a long speech imputing corruption to leading parties. No action was had.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The proposition made by Mr. Chittenden before the Committee of Ways and Means, yesterday, was to stop by law the Secretary of the Treasury from issuing any further gold-bearing bonds, and the committee will probably favor it.

The Supreme Court of the United States to-day granted a writ of prohibition against Judge Underwood, returnable Friday next. The application is signed by the Attorney-General of Virginia, who says Judge Underwood has discharged several prisoners convicted and sentenced for murder and arson, thus acting contrary to the Constitution and the laws.

The bonds issued from the office of the Treasurer to-day amount to $640 000 each to the Union and Pacific Railroad Companies.

Gen. Sherman is sick at St. Louis. He will go to New Orleans for his health.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, January 29.—The weather is clear and very mild. The river is falling with 6 feet 4 inches in the canal.

CAIRO, January 29.—Up—Cossa, Olive Branch, Sam J. Hale and Norman. Down—Bells St. Louis, 2 a.m.; Luminary, 8 p.m.

The Continental is here, but lies over until to-morrow morning.

The river fell 2 feet. There was a heavy rain last night, but it is now cloudy and growing cold.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 29.—The sailors' strike continues, but having neither organization or funds, many are shipping.

J. Waldran, alias "Bulb," the author of the recent heavy bank robberies in Brooklyn, has been arrested.

Manton Marble has purchased the other interest and is now the sole owner of the *World* newspaper. One-fourth of the stock sold for $100,000, exclusive of any real estate.

A riot between the whites and blacks in Brooklyn, to-day, resulted in the mortally wounding of one white man. Many were engaged, and the riot was stopped only with great difficulty.

NEW YORK, January 28.—Hon. L. A. Lathlaw and a clerk in the Export Bureau of the New York custom house have been arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Hadine, of the Eastern District, Brooklyn, at the instance of District Attorney Tracy, under warrants from Judge Benedict. The charge is that of defrauding the Government by procuring large sums of money upon fraudulent claims for draw back presented and passed at the office of the Fifth Auditor in the Treasury Department at Washington. The frauds with which the officers are charged extended through a period of seven months, from January to July, 1867. The amount realized was nearly $60,000.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 29, 1869.

HOUSE.

Mr. Beaman, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Postoffice appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole and made the special order for Tuesday next. The bill appropriates $5,780,000 for the deficiencies in the revenue of the Postoffice Department for the next fiscal year.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill for the benefit of Blanton Duncan, restoring his property in Kentucky, but McKee and Mullins opposed it, and it was tabled.

On the motion of Mr. Schofield, the consideration of the Constitutional amendment was resumed. An amendment forbidding property or educational qualifications was voted down by 45 to 75, and without further action the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Petitions were presented against the ratification of the Alabama Claims treaty, and for appropriations for observing the total eclipse of the sun in August.

The McGonohan case was referred to the Committee on Private Lands, after a long personal debate.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Harlan, without committing himself in its favor, to aid the Memphis and El Paso Pacific Railroad.

The Pension Committee reported adversely to the pensioning of Mrs. Lincoln.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to the bill extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to the claims of loyal citizens for property taken during the war. Also authorizing payment for stores furnished the Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

Mr. Wilson's bill reducing the army passed, with amendments that the two recent brigadier generalships shall not be filled until the prohibition is removed, and the Senate adjourned.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, January 29.—An invitation has been extended to Reverdy Johnson to dine with the corporation authorities of Glasgow in February, and he has accepted the invitation.

H. Tuckerman, the United States minister, in a speech at a public dinner at Athens yesterday, expressed the kindest feelings of the American nation for Greece, and pledged the cordial sympathy of his Government for the Greeks in their anticipated trouble with Turkey.

ATHENS, January 29.—It is reported that Bungoiris, Prime Minister, has resigned.

The action of the King of Greece on the terms submitted by the recent conference is considered uncertain, and nothing definite as to his intentions relative to the matter is as yet known.

MADRID, January 29.—It is stated that the members of the Provisional Government are unanimously in favor of the Duke of Montpensier for the Spanish throne.

The Provisional Government yesterday issued a tranquilizing address to the nation, declining to take active steps against the reaction, but declaring that they watched it narrowly, and will combat it if necessary. All religious questions are left to the Cortes.

A petition for a decree to declare all slave children free who are born after September, 1868, was also referred to the Cortes by the Government.

Envoys here protest against the treatment of the Papal nuncio.

The Bishop of Burgois has been arrested.

The insurgents in Porto Rico have been annesatied.

Madrid is now quiet.

BERLIN, January 29.—The Prussian House of Deputies has passed a bill confiscating the property of the King of Hanover. A proposal to indict him for high treason was rejected.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales 1800 bales; uplands 29c. Superfine flour $5 85@6 20, closing at 5@10 lower. Wheat $1@1 01. Corn 97@$1 03. Rice quiet; Carolina 9¾@10c. Coffee firm. Sugar steady; Cuba 11¾c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 74@79c.

Dry Goods—Heavy brown sheetings, best make, 16½@17—bring ½c higher in Boston; 86 cents 14½c. Pacific brown drill 17c. Arnoskag gunnies 17c. American yarn 42@45c. Headley's spool thread 70c; imported do. $1.

Money—The market is easy at 6@7 per cent. on call. The demand is fair and supply ample. Sterling steady at 9½@9¾. Gold dull; opened at 36½, advanced to 36¾, and closed at 36¾. Clearances $31,000,000. An attempt was made to depress the premium by a report that the Bank of the Republic had received a large amount of silver from Canada, but it proved to be only $25,000.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29.—Cotton receipts 8315 bales; week's receipts 20,140 bales; exports to-day 5,96 bales; week's exports, coastwise 12 675 bales; total 19,687 bales; stock 139,556 bales; week's sales 11,550 bales; sales to-day 1500; middling quotations 26½; middling 27. Gold 37. Sterling 49¾. Commercial 48¾@49¾. New York sight exchange, ½ discount. Flour dull and lower; Superfine $7 10; XX $7; XXX $7 25. Corn firm; 75c. Oats quiet; 70c. Bran dull; $1 10@1 12½. Hay, prime 22½; choice 25. Pork quiet and firm; $22 75@23. Bacon dull; shoulders 13½c; sides 18¾@19c. Lard firm; 21@22c. Sugar quiet; common 9½@10½c; prime 11¾@12c; yellow clarified 14@15. Molasses quiet; common 60@64; prime 67@68c; choice 68@70c. Whisky firm; $1 07@1 07½. Coffee active; fair 14½@15½c; prime 16¾@17c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 29.—Tobacco sales 68 hhds; lugs to cutting leaf, $4 50@5. Cotton, 26c to $31. Lard 20@20½c. Bacon shoulders 13@13½c; sides 16¾@17½c. Bacon shoulders 16½c; sides, 17¾@18½c—all packed. Superfine flour, $5 75@6 50. Wheat $1 75@1 80. Corn 68@67. Oats 60@62c. Rye $1 42@1 45. Whisky 97@98, free.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 29.—Superfine flour $5 50@6. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats 59@60c. Barley $2@2 25. Rye $1 28@1 30. Pork $31 50. Bulk sides 16½@16c. Hams 18c. Lard nothing doing.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 29.—Family flour, $7 75@8. Wheat $1 70. Corn 67@68c. Oats 59@60c. Cotton firm; 26c. Whisky 95c. Pork $31 50. Bulk meats neglected. Bacon shoulders 14½c; sides 17¾@18c. Lard quiet at 20c. Hams 19@19½c. Butter 35@45c. Eggs 28@30c.

Foreign Markets.

FRANKFORT, January 28.—United States 5-20 bonds closed at 79½@79¾.

LONDON, January 28.—Consols closed at 93¾. U. S. 5-20 bonds at 75½.

LIVERPOOL, January 29.—Cotton sales for the week 77,000 bales including 12,000 for export and 10,000 on speculation; stock 269,000 bales; including 77,000 American; stock afloat 391,000 bales last calling 14, 00 American. The market to-day is firm; Orleans 11½; on spot and afloat; Orleans 11½@11¾d. Sales 12,000 bales.

MARRIED.

RISK—LOCKWOOD—On Thursday, January 28th, at the First Baptist Church, Mr. L. TIFF RISK to Miss MOLLIE E. LOCKWOOD, both of this city.

DIED.

McMAHON—After a brief illness, yesterday evening, January 29th, at 6 o'clock, at his apartments in the Peabody Hotel, Col. JOHN H. McMAHON, in the 59th year of his age.

"After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

THE honorary members of the Fireman's Relief Association are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Capt. JOHN J. REED, of Steam Engine No. 2, from their engine house, this Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.
JOHN GLANCY, JR., Secretary.
Memphis, January 30, 1869. ja30

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify all whom it may concern, that I will not pay two notes given H. P. Butler and indorsed by R. D. Baugh, dated December 15, 1868—one due in four months from date, the other in eight months, each for two hundred dollars—the consideration having failed.
H. H. BOOTH.
Memphis, Tenn., January 29, 1869. ja29

BUSINESS.

A GENTLEMAN with some seventy-five thousand dollars worth of good improved and unimproved property in Texas, consisting in part of wheat and cotton farms, a beautiful residence on Galveston Bay and 600 acres of land near Galveston city, wishes to convert a portion of the same into manufacturing or commercial business at Memphis. Could also take six or seven thousand dollars cash, and same amount well secured by bond and mortgage. Address SHELDON BELL,
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J. S. SHAW & CO.
—DEALERS IN—
HARDWARE, CUTLERY & IRON
No. 11½ Union Street,
MEMPHIS. : TENNESSEE
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DR. L. STERN, OPHTHALMIC PHYSICIAN, FROM PRUSSIA,

Treats all diseases of the Eye with care and success, and restores defective vision, whether arising from Age, Strain, Overwork or Premature Decay, without pain, injury or inconvenience to the Eye, preserving healthy functions of this organ to extreme old age, creating new vigor and power hitherto unknown.

AURIAL DISEASES successfully treated, and defective hearing restored by Dr. S.

N. B.—The celebrated Australian Crystal Glass Spectacles are scientifically and scientifically adjusted to the Eye by Dr. L. S., who is highly recommended by the most prominent citizens and scientific gentlemen of this country and Europe.

Certificates and Testimonials can be inspected at Dr. STERN'S office from the undersigned, Medical Professors and distinguished gentlemen in Memphis, Tenn., and elsewhere:
A. K. Taylor, M.D., Wm. Taylor, Jr., M.D., R. W. Creighton, M.D., R. T. Brown, M.D., H. G. Malone, M.D., John R. Frayser, M.D., W. T. Irwin, M.D., B. W. Avent, M.D., etc., etc., etc.

The Hon. J. M. Vandegriff, member of the Howard Association, was treated for a disease in his eyes of 12 years standing by Dr. L. S.

From the New Orleans Times, Feb. 14, 1868.

TO DR. L. STERN—Dear sir: In the year 1858 I had in this city a smallpox of the malignant type, which affected my eyes, causing subsequently a running of water and matter from them, and for the last eight years have been compelled to use spectacles in order to read and write. Under your skillful and mild treatment, I am happy to state, that the humors of my eyes are entirely removed, and my sight so far restored as to read the smallest print without the aid of glasses.
I am, Kind sir, yours respectfully,
J. M. VANDEGRIFF, 238 Carondelet St.

Dr L. STERN can be seen at his office from 10 to 12 m. and 2 to 4 p.m., No. 282 Main street, Bethel Block, Memphis, Tenn. ja30

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER

Last Night of MAGGIE MITCHELL and J. W. COLLIER

Saturday Evening, January 30.—Will be produced LITTLE TREASURE and MARGOT, The Poultry Dealer.

Monday Evening—Miss LEO HUDSON and her beautiful horse, Black Bess, in MAZEPPA.

SCALE OF PRICES.—Dress Circle and Parquette, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Family Circle, 50 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents.

Doors open at quarter to 7 o'clock; curtain will rise at 8 precisely. Box-book open from 10 o'clock a.m. to 5 p.m.

THE NEW
ASSEMBLY HALL,
No. 363 Main Street,
Between Union and Gayoso,
—IS NOW OPEN FOR—
BALLS, CONCERTS, FAIRS, LECTURES
And all Public Exhibitions.

THIS is the LARGEST and MOST CONVENIENT HALL in the city, having
SEATS FOR 1000 PERSONS,
convenient to the Street Cars, and but one and a-half squares from the Peabody Hotel.
Terms moderate. Apply to
ja28 THOS. H. COCKE.

GAYETIES THEATER,
No. 87 Jefferson Street.
J. H. ETLY.....LESSEE AND MANAGER
OSCAR WILLIS.....STAGE MANAGER

THE leading Variety Theater of the South. Open for the Season, with the best standing Variety Combination that has ever appeared in the city—the performance consisting of Songs, Dances, Burlesques, Pantomimes, etc. New Stars each week. ADMISSION—Fifty Cents; Private Boxes, Five Dollars. Doors open at o'clock; performance to commence at quarter to 8 o'clock. jal

WHITTAKER'S
CELEBRATED
SUGAR-CURED HAMS
Each Ham has our trade mark branded in on the skin side.
Sugar Cured Hams;
Breakfast Bacon;
Bacon—Clear Sides, Rib Sides and Shoulders;
Pork—Clear, Mess, and Prime Mess, in bbls. and half bbls.;
Lard—Choice Kettle in tierces, half bbls, kegs and tins, for Family use and Plains transportation.
These we guarantee, being our own manufacture. We are prepared to fill all orders with which we may be favored.
FRANCIS WHITTAKER & SONS,
ja23 St. Louis, Mo.

DAILY APPEAL
YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION
$10 00,
A REDUCTION OF
$2 00 PER YEAR.
Send in your Orders

Important to Planters.

FIRST PREMIUM SELF SHARPENING DIAMOND CORN MILLS AND COTTON SEED HULLERS. Price as for three Mills range from $15 to $175. Send for descriptive circulars. Address W. D. LEAVITT, 139 Gravier and 17 Union street, New Orleans. ja27 w

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CITY BANK
—LATE—
(Memphis City Savings Institution),
CORNER
JEFFERSON AND FRONT STS.,
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING AND Brokerage Business.
DEPOSITS IN COIN OR CURRENCY RECEIVED subject to Check, as in all regular Banks.
INTEREST PAID ONLY ON TIME DEPOSITS.
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Orders for the Purchase or Sale of Stocks, Bonds or Gold promptly executed at the New York Boards on Liberal Commission.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Southern and Miscellaneous Securities.
COLLECTIONS made on ALL points in the United States and Canada. jal

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Fresh Arrivals
—OF—
GROCERIES, ETC.
25 boxes choice Roll Butter,
30 bbls. Pearl Hominy and Grits,
50 boxes Cheese,
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200 pkgs. Mackerel and Codfish,
150 kegs Holland Herring,
40 pkgs. Pearl Barley and Prunes,
285 boxes Can Fruits,
300 bbls. Pinkeye and Shaker Russett Potatoes,
25 pkgs. Star Hams and Breakfast Bacon,
225 bbls. Flour,
18 pkgs. Ham Bologuas and Spiced Tongues, Etc.
For sale low at
G. A. ECKERLY'S,
344 Front Street,
ja29 Bet. Union and Gayoso Streets.

G. W. GRIFFIN. W. F. VANDIVER, Late of West Point, Miss.
GRIFFIN & VANDIVER,
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GENERAL PRODUCE
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CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
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Consignments of Country Produce solicited. ja15

500 sacks Black Seed Oats.
500 bbls. Pinkeye Potatoes.
1500 bales choice Hay.
DENIE & CO.,
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Spicer & Sharpe,
354 MAIN STREET,
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CHOICE GROCERIES!
Receiving constantly Fresh Supplies
Yarmouth Bloaters—genuine;
Salmon, Codfish and Mess Mackerel;
New Currants, Raisins, Figs, Citron and Prunes;
Choice Coffees;
Choice Teas—a fresh supply.
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JUST RECEIVED BY
MEACHAM & TREADWELL
No. 9 Union Street,
Stonewall Block, - - Memphis, Tenn.
100 Hhds. Louisiana Sugars,
300 Bbls. and Half Bbls. Molasses,
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15 Tons Beard's Button Ties,
Which, with their large assortment of Goods already in store, makes their stock one of the largest and most complete to be found in the city. They invite an examination, feeling confident their prices and goods will give satisfaction. To the trade they are prepared to offer extra inducements ded tf

LAGER BEER.
BY L. SCHNEPEL,
Corner Third and Webster Streets
IN BARRELS, HALF BARRELS AND KEGS. Delivered free of charge within the city limits. dec2

Tennessee Cotton Cordage
OF UNSURPASSED QUALITY, IN LOTS to the trade, at low prices.
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AUCTION.

AT AUCTION.
We will sell on the premises,
VALUABLE
CITY AND COUNTRY
REAL ESTATE
Main Street Lots
WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE LIST OF Valuable Real Estate in our Sale on
MONDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 1st
Farm Lands.
11,00 Acres of land on Hatchie river, 4 miles from Bartlett, subdivided into 8 lots, and sold by decree of the Chancery Court of Jackson, on very easy terms—10 per cent. cash, balance 1 and 2 years.
Also, 55 Acres Cleared Land,
1½ miles east of Germantown, extending from the railroad to the State Line Road. Terms cash.
Suburban Lot.
West half of Lot 28 in Cooper Subdivision, between Central avenue and Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Terms—¼ cash, 1 and 2 years.
Improved City Property.
Lot southeast corner of Market and Front streets; Two-story brick Store and Dwelling; 28½ by 148½, extending to Front alley. One-half cash; balance 1 and 2 years.
Lot on Raleigh Road, on the hill east of Bayou Gayoso; Lot 37½ by 150, with a Two-story Brick Residence containing 8 rooms.
Sale positive, and warranted titles.
The sale will take place at our Salesroom, northeast corner of Main and Jefferson streets, at 12 o'clock.
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—AND—
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS
OFFICE AND SALESROOMS,
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de4 tf Memphis, Tennessee.
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GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
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THE most commodious and centrally located Auction house in the city. oct9 tf

TRANSPORTATION.

Quickest Route to New York
—AND ALL—
PRINCIPAL NORTHERN CITIES
—IS BY THE—
Memphis & Louisville R. R. Line.
Winter Schedule, Jan'y 18, 1869
Double Daily Through Trains
RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis (city time)	8:10 a.m.	2:56 p.m.
Leave Memphis (railroad time)	8:30 a.m.	3:00 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:00 a.m.	6:30 p.m.
" Cincinnati	12 noon.	11:50 p.m.
" Cleveland	2:50 p.m.	6:25 a.m.
" Buffalo	5:30 a.m.	1:35 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:00 a.m.	4:05 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
" Baltimore	8:20 p.m.	4:20 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	6:10 p.m.	1:25 a.m.
" New York	7 40 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
" Boston	12 night.	4:00 p.m.

Both Trains connect for Nashville.
The 8:15 p.m connects for Cairo and St. Louis, arriving at St. Louis at 1:30 p.m. next day; 5:30 a.m. train arrives in St. Louis 11 p.m. same day.
Through Tickets at Reduced Rates,
Can be procured at the Company's Office, 237½ Main street, and at Depot, head of Main street, or Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company; at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.
SAM. R. JONES, Superintendent.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. ja21

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
OF CANADA,
—AND—
Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.
THROUGH FREIGHT LINE
First Class Steamships sailing
Every Saturday to Liverpool,
From PORTLAND in Winter and MONTREAL in Summer.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Lines are authorized to grant through bills of lading from Memphis to Liverpool and Glasgow. The attention of shippers is called to this route, by which the delays and excessive transfer charges incurred at the large ports are entirely avoided. Bills of Lading contain through rates covering all charges from Memphis to the ship's dock at Liverpool, and low rates and quick time are guaranteed. Fifteen first-class Steamships are now on the line making regular trips on Saturday of each week. Freights forwarded from the cars or dock directly into the vessel.
THROUGH RECEIPTS given to Boston and New England points via GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
For rates and information apply to
THOMAS TROUT & SONS, Agents,
ja7 No. 208 Front street, Memphis.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK
RAILROAD.
Open to Madison
ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1868, the train on the Eastern Division of this Road will run regularly as follows:
GOING WEST—Leaves Hopefield Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 a.m., and arrive at Madison at 1 o'clock p.m.
COMING EAST—Leaves Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a.m.; arrive at Hopefield at 1 o'clock p.m., and Memphis at 1:30 p.m.
The Ferryboat Nevada leaves the foot of Union street at 7 a.m.
Tickets for sale at all the Railroad Ticket offices in the city.
Freights for Madison or way stations received by P. M. Patterson & Co., at their Wharf-boat, foot of Union street.
Freight to Way Stations must be prepaid.
For Office of Road, No. 76 Jefferson street.
an29 tf S. B. BEAUMONT, Gen. Sup't.

INFIRMARY.
DR. RUSSELL'S
DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY
MEMPHIS, TENN.
DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY, the largest and oldest institution of the kind in the Southwest, established in 1859, pleasantly located at Nos. 40 and 42 north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is open for the reception of patients desiring treatment and the comforts of a home while receiving the same. Patients also treated at the office or by letter, if desired.
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, Deafness, Fits, Consumption, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all the diseases arising from the indiscretion of youth, permanently cured. Also, Chronic Diseases in all their forms effectually cured at the above-named institution—Dr. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.
Treatise on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. jal

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY BRANCH OF THE
KNICKERBOCKER MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.,
AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,
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ASSETS, : : : : : : : $5,000,000
Policies Issued and Losses Paid at the Memphis Office.

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ALBERT PIKE, Attorney at Law;
B. J. SEMMES, of Messrs. B. J. Semmes & Co.;
CHARLES C. PARTEE, of Messrs. Partee & Harbert;
CHARLES KORTRECHT, Attorney at Law;
JOHN F. TREZEVANT, of Messrs. Royster, Trezevant & Co.;
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NAT. S. GREEN, of Messrs. N. S. Green & Co.;
J. STANWOOD MENKEN, of Messrs. Menken Brothers;
M. F. KENNADY, of Messrs. Kennady & Russell.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS: R. W. MITCHELL, M.D., FRANK RICE, M.D
GENERAL AGENTS:
JOHN F. WILKERSON, for Tennessee;
E. A. COLE, for Mississippi;
JACK HORNE, for Arkansas;
HARDIN HOWSLEY, for Kentucky.
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GREAT CLOSING SALE!
A. Seessel & Son
Respectfully inform their PATRONS and the PUBLIC that they are now offering their
IMMENSE STOCK
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FANCY SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS, TRIMMINGS,
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At Actual Cost!
MERCHANTS will find it to their advantage to examine our Stock of
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AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
GIVE US A CALL, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
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RELIABLE AND POPULAR
HARDWARE IMPORTING HOUSE
ESTABLISHED IN
CHARLESTON, 1824. NEW YORK, 1836. MEMPHIS, 1863.
DEPOT FOR
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BELMONT NAIL WORKS' SUPERIOR CUT NAILS.
FULL SUPPLIES OF
MARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND SHELF AND HEAVY GOODS.
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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1869. VOL. 29.—NO. 147

LAWYERS.

L. LEHMAN,
Attorney at Law,
No. 272 Second street,
AYRES BUILDING, - MEMPHIS, TENN.
ja21

WM. F. BEASLEY,
Attorney at Law,
202 JEFFERSON STREET (up stairs), between Center and Sixth, LOUISVILLE, Ky. Refers by permission to Newcomb, Buchanan & Co., Hughes, Huffman & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Heath, Lewis & Frazer, Attorneys-at-Law, Sproule & McCown, Memphis. de21e

A. WRIGHT, L. D. M'KISICK. LUKE E. WRIGHT
WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT,
Attorneys at Law,
In the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4 up-stairs, Madison street. dec7

ROBERT J. MORGAN, MILTON P. JARNAGIN, R. DUDLEY FRAYSER.
Morgan, Jarnagin & Frayser
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
No. 19 Madison Street (first floor).

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THIS FIRM, ESTABLISHED AT WASHington, (Office, 317 F street), will attend to all cases that may be entrusted to them, in the Supreme Court of the United States, and Court of Claims; and also to the recovery of claims against the Government of individuals, and to business before Congress and in the Departments.

The senior member has been a practising lawyer for thirty two years, and is a member of the bars of the Supreme Courts of Arkansas, Louisiana and the United States. The junior, bred a lawyer, was long a Representative and Senator in the Congress of the United States, and familiar with the modes of transacting business in the Departments.

The senior, retaining his residence at Memphis, will also, as one of the firm of PIKE, ADAMS & PIKE, attend to cases in the Supreme Courts of Arkansas and Tennessee, and in the United States Courts and Chancery Court at Memphis. nov28 tf

CHAS. A. CHOATE,
COUNSELOR AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Bankruptcy,
Nos. 270 Second Street, and 450 Main St.,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

☞ My duties as Counsel for the General Assignee have led me to make the *Practice in Bankruptcy a Specialty* nov12 1m

ALBERT PIKE. CHARLES W. ADAMS, L. H. PIKE
PIKE, ADAMS & PIKE,
Attorneys, Solicitors & Proctors

ATTEND to cases in the different Courts sitting at Memphis, and in the river counties of Arkansas.

☞ The Senior partner will hereafter especially attend to cases in the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and in the Supreme Court and Court of Claims of the United States at Washington, being of the firm of PIKE & JOHNSON, of that city.

Office in the MADAM VINCENT BLOCK, corner of Court and Second streets.

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PIKE & JOHNSON,
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THIS firm will practice in the United States Supreme Court and Court of Claims, and will attend to the recovery of debts, accounts and claims against the Government or individuals, and to business before Congress or in the Departments.

The senior member of the firm (late of the Memphis Appeal) has long been known in the highest courts of the country; and the junior has had large experience in departmental and other business during many years of public service in the House and Senate. They offer their best and faithful services to those who may need them. jy5-sep19 1y

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. W. R. Hodges
Office, 279 1-2 Main Street,
☞ Residence—Peabody Hotel. ja24

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MY patrons and all who wish to have their Pianos and Organs Tuned or Repaired by me in a superior workmanlike manner, will please leave their orders at Clark's Jewelry store, or at No. 250 Second street, and NOT at Mr. Katzenbach's music store, as I have no connection whatever with that establishment.
H. G. HOLLENBERG,
ja16 Piano and Organ Maker

Notice.

WE have this day sold our interest in the Wood Business to GEO. W. BAXTER, who has heretofore conducted it for us. Mr. Baxter will continue the business at our office, and we take great pleasure in recommending him to our friends and the public generally.
ja16 BIGLEY, MELLERSH & CO.

Geo. W. Baxter,
—DEALER IN—
CORD AND KINDLING WOOD
Office with Bigley, Mellersh & Co.,
Corner of Main and South Court Streets.
ja16

HOTELS.

CAPT. JOHN T. SHIRLEY, Late of Memphis, Tenn. J. M. S. McCORKLE Louisville, Ky.
NATIONAL HOTEL,
Cor. Fourth and Main Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, - - KENTUCKY

HAVING recently purchased the furniture and lease of the NATIONAL HOTEL—so long and favorably known—we would respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the traveling public.

The Hotel is located in the center of the city convenient to all business houses, steamboat landing, postoffice and places of amusements. Street cars leave the door every ten minutes for all parts of the city.
nov28 tf SHIRLEY & McCORKLE.

WALTERS' NATIONAL HOTEL
NORFOLK, VA.

J. M. WALTERS, PROPRIETOR. A STRICTly first-class house. sep18 6m

St. Louis Hotel,
NEW ORLEANS.

THIS highly popular Hotel will again be opened to the traveling public

On the 1st of December.

The undersigned will exert his best endeavors to give its patrons the high satisfaction which has always sustained it. Families and others proposing to visit New Orleans can secure accommodations in advance by addressing
W. A. HUR'D, Manager.
Or O. E. HALL, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans. oct25 2m

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24, 1869.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

We attended the lecture of the Celtic Association some nights since, and were regaled by that distinguished journalist, poet and reader, Shelton McKenzie, President of the Association, with a *resume* of the Irish in different regions, and what they do and say. The lecture was one of a series to be furnished our Celtic population by the Association—John Mitchell confining the same subject next month. To the mind of your correspondent, nothing in the wide field of humor can equal the joke and repartee of the genuine Irishman. We give you two of McKenzie's: "What is the maning of those three figures on the front of that building?" says the tourist to the driver of his jaunting car, as they halted in front of the magnificent postoffice in Dublin, on a wet, suicidal day. "Thim figures do ye mane? Sure thim's the twelve apostle." "Twelve, you rascal; why there's but three." "Ah, your honor, the other nine would not be so ungrateful as to be out on such a rainy day. Sure, they are in the vaults below sorting the *dead* letters, and may your honor live to ate the chicken that scratches over your grave" The other is of an Irishman who proposed to vote for a jail, with an amindment, as follows: That the new jail should be built out of the materials of the old jail, and that the old jail should not be turned over or turned down until the new jail was built. The Hall was crowded with the fashion and beauty of the Irish population of our city, and as the eminent speaker presented us with complimentary tickets, we enjoyed the entertainment hugely—as their is no greater drawback to jocoseness than to attempt the jocular when it is a question of filthy lucre, too often the dollar that is spent at night, is missed in the morning, it is like going into Ed's House, and after imbibing, depart, sorrowful that you took too small a drink. Speaking of imbibing, reminds us of our own experience in this city of "brotherly love," not for rebs, and if they wish to profit by our teachings and example, bring the "Oh be joyful with them." On reaching the depot (it was a dark, damp day) we imbibed *rye* and immediatly felt a disposition to steal, and seeing a bangdanger protruding from an elderly's pocket, "went for it," but elderly aforesaid, having whisked at the same jacery, had drawn it from the concavity of his swallow, and secreted it in the breast of the same. We proceed on, gait firm, but heart roguish; we approach another of these hell's delights that infest all cities. This time we shade a gentle stream of bourbon, and commit royal, crushing out the former littleness of thought—now we are on our muscle, and open an argument with a bleat-eye patron, who is also of the royal purple, *alia* nasal. He went one eye on us, and sniffed his carbuncled nasality at us, and like a Sirroco, his airs from nasality, as mentioned, affected the surroundings and we stood treat, out of a bottle that held seventy-five fights; at the suggestion of a gentleman who had a star on his breast, we let the other seventy-three fights pass, and mizzled. Our next moment is on Monongahela. Now we become simple, begun telling bad jokes, hilarious over coarse ones, and begin to feel, that the pretty girl who is amused at our barlequinism, merely loves us, give cents to a lame soldier, who is agitating the musical atmosphere, with "Not for Joe oh! no, no." At last "conscience, that makes cowards of us all," comes to the rescue, and we sodaize ourselves into decency, from the effects of thieving whisky, fighting whisky and simple whisky—whisky that blears the eye, reddens the nose, blues the lips, blanches the cheek, deadens the heart, damns the soul, unsteadys the gait, and demoralizes the man. He that toucheth pitch is defiled. So he that would pursue the demon, Drink, may be led to rob, murder, lie and act the simpleton. "Touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing," is our advice to youth; but to the matured, if you do imbibe, when you come to the "Quaker City," bring poteen wid ye.

The terrible murder of Mrs. Hill, in this city, in November, may be known to the readers of the APPEAL. It was an atrocious murder, and the mystery enveloping it has made the case one of much interest. The trial of the accused, her daughter and son-in-law, Twitchels, has closed—the former acquitted and the latter convicted of murder in the first degree. The opinion of the public is, that while Twitchell "they believe did the deed" it was not proven before the jury.

Crime is very frequent, owing to the law's delay, and we find 'tis not the fear of punishment that checks the current of vice, but a wholesome condemnation of it. The murderer who dies game upon the gallows is as heroic in the eyes of his pals as the soldier who dies for his flag. Crime cannot be eradicated so long as the passions exist, but can be modified by stringent regulations, whose greatest terror will be promptness in execution. In attending the courts we are glad to see that gentlemen of the bar are taming down, and are exhibiting less of the spread-eagle oratory, and conforming more to reason, which is more complimentary to the judgment of the "gentlemen of the jury." It is so ridiculous one had as well rush into the APPEAL office and ask the obliging Ainslie, while he extended his right arm on high, digitals convulsively clutching a stamp, and, with the roar of that brazen bull, "Ah! give me, Oh, give me that eminent sheet, that defender of Democratic faith—that imperishable bulwark of Southern rights; aye, most pusant Ainslie, give me the DAILY APPEAL. Oh, tellsher—deres de money—I go." We can see Dick English throw that handsome head of his in position, and exclaim sarcastically, "Yuba dam." Periorations, at times, admit of bombast, but this strained bellowing over a few vowels and consonants is supremely ridiculous, and in many cases disgusting to genius.

Anna Dickinson, that irrepressible champion of woman's rights, is lecturing, and, through her fugleman, says politics will not be introduced. Anna is prudent, as her kind of politics is in the wane. In her last lecture she asserted that any lady passing the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets would, if after dark, be insulted by some of the medical students, the College being in that vicinity. This morning the students are out in a card in which Miss Anna is worsted, and dared to pass the corner aforesaid after candle-light. We know many of the students. We have seen them in the lecture room—having been invited by Edward Cassiday, Esq., of Virginia, one of the most elegant Southerners the Old Dominion has produced, and we don't think we ever saw a more orderly or gentlemanly looking class. We remember a prescription of one of the Professors, for dyspepsia, known to have cured when the patient was given up by three eminent physicians. It is two grains sulphate of zinc. If any of the many readers of the APPEAL should be afflicted let them try it.

"After Dark" is having a great run at the Walnut Street Theater, John E. McDonough, as Old Tom. There are few better actors than McDonough, and certainly none more gentlemanly. Bob Sickney is the circus light here, and for mid-winter the city is quite lively.

Among the many sects that the intellectual restlessness of our disordered times is throwing upon the religious surface of society are the Morrisites, called so from their leader, Morris. They number one hundred members, among whom are several leading citizens, eminent as men of intelligence—Edward Baldwin, Esq., conveyancer; Bower, druggist; Mockridge, merchant; and other well-known professional and business men. They believe in a Saviour, have a simple ritual and seem to be zealous. They don't believe children are saved, and oppose anti-nomianism in theory—whether in practice, we know not. The only thing that surprises us is how men of a high order of intelligence, as we know these men to be, can be led away by theories, that are but the creation of that anarchial tendency, expressing itself in every department of our political and social life, to cut loose from the simple faith of our forefathers in religion and politics and seek strange gods, after a fashion of reason. The Bible should be a sufficient guide for pure research, and we say away with strange doctrines, which, if not pernicious in influence, tend to distract.

There is much anxiety felt among both parties, in relation to Gen. Grant's course, when inducted into office. Let the South rest assured of one fact, that Gen. Grant will be true to the party that places him in power; and while he will be kind and generous to soldiers who fought him, the South will be handled without gloves, as the Radical party know full well that they can alone retain power by oppressing the South; but no matter what occurs in our future, the Southern people owe the Northern Democracy an everlasting debt of gratitude for their sympathy, expressed in many ways, since the close of our late struggle. Among the many Philadelphians whose house and purse has ever been at the disposal of Southern men, we mention Eugene Cummiskey, Esq., of this city. Risking the violence of the mob, the impoverishing of his family, he deeply expressed his sympathies for the South, and in substantial assistance, answered each and every call made upon him. William Cassidy, Esq., another big-hearted citizen, William McCoy, Esq., Gen. McCandless, Richard Vaux, and, we may say, thousands of others in this great city, all deserve the remembrance of our people for good deeds to them and theirs.

Packer will be nominated for Governor by the Democracy. Geary will be run by the Radicals. Curtin will have a seat in Grant's cabinet.

Business is dull; politics lively. And for fearing that the readers of the APPEAL are already bored with the length of this, we close, offering as an apology that as postage stamps are scarce we must economize in that particular.

JOE.

FROM MISSOURI.

FAYETTE, Mo., January 23, 1869.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

During my trip to the Northwest, which has been unexpectedly protracted, I have witnessed and experienced very much that has greatly interested myself, and perhaps might have proved readable to your thousands of daily perusers, but my time has been so thoroughly occupied that I have found it impossible to indulge that old *cacoethes scribendi* which seemed to have become at one time of my life, a sort of second nature with me. I might have expatiated upon the wonderful fertility and promise of the prairie region through which I have passed; of its inducements and drawbacks to immigration and settlement; of the rapid growth of Council Bluffs and Omaha, and the relative claims and prospects of those lively frontier rivals; of the Union Pacific Railway, the consummate wonder and swindle of the century, now passed its thousandth mile-post; of the many towns that have sprung up as if magic along far reaching thoroughfares, from the embryo of a railroad station and beer saloon to cities of a twelve month, with a full corps of aldermen and contract hunters; and of uncounted other points, places and particulars that, after my long sojourn in the South, strike me with curious amazement as I revisit that so recently was a far-off frontier; but as intimated above, I have not had the leisure to do as I would, and hence my long silence, old friend.

But having at last reached almost the termination of my present travel, and finding myself this beautiful Saturday night in the quietest of all quiet towns, with nothing on hand to distract me, it has just occurred to my mind that a little incident which transpired last Saturday night, just a week ago, in the Southwest corner of Iowa, might not be without its interest and suggestiveness to your readers. I allude to the lynching of two young men at Sidney, in Fremont county, and speak of it as a "little incident" from the fact that human life has become so very cheap that the hanging of disorderly members of society without judge or jury, is beginning to be looked upon in certain latitudes as a mere deal a matter of course. Understand me, I do not write in the interest of mob-law, or with any sympathy for it. It may do very well in wild, half organized communities where statutory protection is unknown or inoperative. It may do on a pinch with the horse thieves in Shelby county, Tenn. A slight tincture now and then might have been wholesome in Memphis, all along the past five years. But on general principles, it is objectionable; and where public sentiment offers no hindrance to the enforcement of well established civil law, it is grossly inexcusable. And how it is that in the State of Iowa such violations of law and order can be perpetrated with scarce a frown of public reprobation, while an ordinary dog fight in the city of Memphis will set the whole Radical herd to howling over the rebellious South, is certainly a suggestive proposition.

The facts of the case are these: A farmer, reputed honest and ordinarily inoffensive, living at Plum Hollow, six miles from Sidney, had a dance at his house on Thursday night week. His name was Minn Holloway, a widower, and the father of three children. True to the instincts of a generous hospitality and the received notions of polite society in the region of Plum Hollow, he provided for the occasion ten gallons of whisky; but with a delicate discrimination known only to polite circles, he omitted to invite to his entertainment a couple of young men who hovered about that locality, and were generally looked upon as pretty hard cases. These gentlemen were Bill Jackson and Jim Orton, and Bill and Jim took mortal offense at the slight, and invited themselves. In fact, they were heard to say on the previous day while at Bartlett, a neighboring station on the Council Bluffs and St. Joe Railroad, that they were bound to go over to Holloway's and "bust up" the dance. Accordingly, on the evening in question, the youths, prompt to their own invitation, were early on hand and at work. It seems that they were both, as probably was the party generally, considerably fired up with "fusel oil," and conducted themselves as men generally do when under the influence of this gentle lubricator, until finally their conduct became somewhat shocking to sensitive tastes, and soon culminated in this wise: Jackson invited a lady to dance with him. She replied that she would "if he would behave himself." To this he rejoined that "no d—d woman should dictate conditions to him," and took his place in the set, alone. Upon being remonstrated with, he drew his revolver, and drawing an imaginary circle around him with it, said that he had paid for that place and intended to keep it. At this point in the tragedy, Minn Holloway attempted to eject Jackson from his circular domain with a chair; whereupon Orton rushed upon Holloway with a bowie-knife, Jackson felling him at the same time by a tremendous blow with the butt of his pistol. At this juncture John Holloway, a brother of the host, came to the rescue with a gun barrel, striking Orton over the head with force enough to knock him senseless, but not until the desperado had actually pinned Minn Holloway to the floor with his knife. During this proceeding, Wm. Jackson, probably concluding that the dance was sufficiently "busted," retreated in great haste and tolerably good order.

The result was that Minn Holloway soon breathed his last. Orton gradually revived. Jackson fled to Nebraska, to the arms of his sweetheart at Weeping Water, and was there arrested the next day, and on Friday night both he and Orton were conveyed to the county jail at Sidney.

On Saturday night, sixty-three men from Plum Hollow entered the town of Sidney, proceeded to the jail and demanded the keys of the Sheriff. Upon his refusal to deliver them, they put him and his family under guard, and with sledge-hammers and axes brought for the purpose, literally demolished the outer door of the prison, and the keys having been found, in the meantime, concealed under a carpet, the cell containing the prisoners was readily opened and the poor wretches led out, bound hand and foot, and seated in a sleigh. The rescue was commenced at 11 o'clock and effected in two hours and fifteen minutes. The few citizens attracted to the vicinity by the unusual sights and sounds, were held in durance vile by the outside pickets until the party got ready to leave, and of course had no means of giving the alarm to others. And at a quarter past 1 o'clock the grim company with their helpless victims moved rapidly out into the darkness.

The next morning the intelligence ran like wild fire, which I assert by one of the editors of the *Chronicle*. Yet Congressmen are believed to have been mixed up with the business. Of course none of the parties to the transaction will reveal what they know, and the committee will report that no member of either House has sullied his fingers with the touch of forbidden gold. Yet it does not follow that such is the fact. Where men are banded together, as the Republicans are, a fellow feeling would seal their lips in regard to any delinquencies brought home to their colleagues. It was reported also, not long ago, that it cost half a million of dollars to carry a certain railroad grant through Congress. The story may not have been true, or the amount may have been exaggerated; but one thing is evident, the very prevalence of the report shows that the honesty of members of Congress is not above suspicion. That suspicion may be well or ill founded, but it gathers sustenance from the fact that men grow suddenly wealthy no one knows how. "I could name men," writes a Washington correspondent of a Western paper, "who entered the Senate when they had not sixpence to bless themselves with, remained in office six years on a salary of five thousand dollars a year and mileage, lived better than they ever had lived before, and at the end of their term were worth a clear million." Senator Harlan is cited as an instance of this species of good fortune. The writer refers to the income tax list as showing "that a few years ago the net income of Mr. Harlan was two thousand dollars. Last year it was a hundred thousand." "I ought to mention," the correspondent continues, "that it was during his Cabinet office that Mr. H. put into practice that wonderful system of domestic economy which developed such large savings out of such small earnings. He had been doing pretty well before that, but his longest strides were made while he labored in the interior department."

Other Senators' names have been hinted abroad as not insensible to the cogent arguments which lobby agents know so well how to apply, and hence it may be surmised that, if a candidate has no scruples, he may very well afford to pay a hundred thousand dollars for a seat in the Senate, and yet put his money out to quite a handsome interest.

II.

Messrs. Baldwin, Conservative, and Whittlesey, Radical, of Virginia, again laid their respective views of the condition of Virginia before the reconstruction Committee to-day. Baldwin told the Committee, in his judgment, there could be no harmony in that State if the white people were left disfranchised, and, in a measure under the feet of their former slaves. Whittlesey expended his wrath against Mr. McKenzie, a native Radical, who testified yesterday, and who seemed to think white men were entitled to equal rights with the negro. Whittlesey says McKenzie misrepresents the Radical sentiment of the State, which is against enfranchising the whites.

III.

The only thing accomplished to-day in Congress was the defeat of the bill granting additional subsidies to the central or Atchison branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. It was discussed in the Senate most of the day, but when a vote was reached it was defeated by 26 to 28. This is believed to be the fate of all similar projects at this session. Three Democratic Senators, Davis, McCreery and Buckalew gave the votes that defeated it.

IV.

Senator McCreery's speech on finance, intended to defeat the Central Pacific railroad job, was the principal feature in the Senate. It was a running and sharp commentary on the several financial propositions introduced into Congress. The Senator said he had no proposition to submit on the question himself, and if those already before Congress were the only dependence of the country he thought likely our public debt never would be paid. In the meantime, Sherman might plant, and Morton might water, but the debt was increasing, and would increase, and Congress itself was the cause. He commanded the undivided attention of the Senate, and on the conclusion of his remarks many Senators, Radicals and Democrats, gathered around and congratulated him.

V.

The Senate Committee on Finance held a meeting this morning and discussed the bill to prohibit the secret sales and purchases of gold on account of the United States Government. This bill has been almost unanimously approved by the committee, but in the discussion to-day it was concluded that its provisions were not sufficiently comprehensive to stop that pernicious practice, and it was determined that Senator Sherman should prepare a bill meeting the requirements of the case.

VI.

A great cry was created amongst the Radicals of the House, especially among the Missouri Radicals, by the telegram from Jefferson City to Mr. Van Horn, of Missouri, that the Supreme Court had decided that Rollman, Secretary of State, had no legal authority to go beyond the election returns and throw out counties. This decision will prove the grave of Van Horn and Dyer, whose seats are to be contested in the next Congress.

VII.

Menard, the Louisiana darky, who argued his own case in the contest for the vacant seat in Congress from that State, complains bitterly of his treatment by his Radical friends. They have uniformly turned their backs on him, and given him nothing but advice. His white colleagues from Louisiana are equally indifferent with the rest.

VIII.

The President will probably, on Saturday, issue a pardon to Dr. Mudd, sentenced to imprisonment for life at the Dry Tortugas for alleged complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln. The rest of the sentence of Edward Spangler will also be remitted. He has two years more to serve on the same charge.

IX.

The case of the Dover Savings Bank, etc., in the matter of the Floyd acceptances, was continued in the Supreme Court to-day, and Judge Dickey, assistant Attorney-General, replied to Judge Black, taking ground that no head of the Department could accept commercial paper and thereby bind the United States Government to the obligation.

X.

The convention of tobacconists have had a hearing before Commissioner Wells, of the Revenue Department, and also the Committee of Ways and Means, and at their request have drafted a bill which the committee now have under consideration, and which embraces the news of the recent convention here.

XI.

Persons representing themselves as agents of the Cuban revolutionists are here seeking interviews with high officials, and representing that they have the authority to ask this Government to recognize them as belligerents.

XII.

The advocates of female suffrage appeared before the House Committee to-day, and urged the passage of an act to try the experiment in the District of Columbia. Males and females addressed the committee.

WASHINGTON.

Bribery and Corruption—Virginia—Defeat of Atchison's Branch of the Pacific Railroad—Senator McCreery on Finances—Secret Gold Transactions—Disastrous Decision—Menard—Dr. Mudd—The Floyd Acceptances—Tobacconists—Cuba—Female Suffrage.

I.

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1869.

It is no longer a mark of infamy for politicians acting in their legislative capacity to take bribes. Every now and then [illegible] waits in Washington a report. Mrs. Lanagan, especially, as "Old Fadet," was two or three times applauded. The shadow dances received, as it ever is, with the most favor. To-night is the last night which [illegible] Miss Maggie, and we can safely venture to confirm the truth of this startling news by personal observation. This was a phase of Western society and Radical civilization, which I had an especial anxiety to verify with my own optics. Accordingly we soon made up a party, chartered a bob-sled, and "put out" on the Pium Hollow road. Over the crisp morning snow we glided. The fences and house-tops and bare-armed oaks glittered with frost. Through the still air, from the village roofs mounted heavenward white, tall pillars of smoke. Above us the skies were serene and cloudless, pale and pellucid, as only the skies of Northern winters are, and one would scarce have thought the beauty and brightness and quietude of that holy Sabbath could ever have been marred by the ghastly spectacle that met our eyes as entering the timber upon the outskirts of the village, we saw the grand *finale* of this midnight tragedy. Upon a projecting limb of a large white oak, suspended by the neck, stiff and stark, hung the latest victims of Holloway's dance. Jackson was a very tall, robust young man, scarcely twenty-one. He was clad in a blue army overcoat, and his face, partially obscured by a felt hat drawn over his eyes, was turned well up to the morning sun. Orton was shorter, but stout and trim of figure, dressed in dark pants and sack, stained and streaked with blotches of blood from his own wounds. His head was turned downward and features entirely concealed, while the fatal knot, tight drawn high upon the back of his neck, lifting rudely his soft brown locks and disclosing the fair youthful skin, made clearly manifest that he had died of simple strangulation. Their feet dangled within a few inches of the ground, and an irregular circle of half trodden snow beneath each of the murdered men marked the circuit of their dying struggles.

The sequel is soon told. The formality of a coroner's inquest was had, and late in the afternoon, brothers and sisters and mourning relatives claimed and bore away their dead. Twenty-four hours later the dismal horror had ceased to be a topic of conversation, and was soon entirely forgotten.

All this, thought we, is justice! A man announces a dancing bout to his friends and neighbors. He maddens them with his poisoned whisky. "Wounds without cause," as the Scriptures hath it, speedily ensue. The man who proffers the accursed bowl to his neighbor's lips, is the first to fall a mangled, distorted corpse. And the fell spirit of vengeance, knowing no bounds nor restraints of laws or humanity, follows to the death the luckless two of the miserable carousers who without hearing or trial, were adjudged guilty of the unfortunate Holloway's death. Whither do these things tend or where shall they end? Only in that general demoralization, when society shall be resolved back into the elements of that barbarism between which and our boasted civilization the barrier is, after all, so thin and frangible.

Had such an occurrence as this taken place in Tennessee, the press of the North would have heralded it far and wide as a Ku-Klux outrage and Brownlow's colored militia called forthwith to the field, with orders to subsist upon a depraved and treasonable people.

I arrived in this little old-fashioned town on Friday last. It is the county site of Howard and in the center of a very rich and fertile country. Have been mud-bound for two days, but hope to make my exit to-morrow, and will soon be in Memphis, *Deo volente*.

R. H. S.

THE SCHOOL FUND.

Letter from Comptroller Blackburn.

The following note was read in the House Wednesday. It appears that some erroneous ideas about the school money have got abroad, and that the Comptroller wishes to have those ideas corrected officially:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., January 21, 1869.

Hon. F. S. Richards, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Dear Sir: Under our present revenue and school law, the State Superintendent of Common Schools cannot know the amount of money that has been paid into the State Treasury for school purposes for a certain year until he is informed of the same by the Comptroller.

The Comptroller has not given this information for the year 1867, and he is aware of the fact that there are those who (from a lack of properly understanding the facts in the case, as he supposes) accuse him of wilfully falling in his duty in this regard.

The supposition, or whatever it may be called, is not only unjust, and without foundation in fact, but is exceedingly full of evil, and tends only to multiply the difficulties that are in the way of a healthy and satisfactory progress of our common schools.

The Comptroller claims to have done his duty fully, and thinks he is fully prepared to convince any party that cares for the welfare of the children of the State, that he has done so, and that the *failure*, if fault or failure there be, does not, by any means, attach to this office; and being unwilling that the friends of popular instruction in the State should be deceived concerning himself in reference to a subject of such vital importance, he requests, very respectfully, that a committee of the Legislature should call at his office and investigate the subject thoroughly, and in that way elicit the truth. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

—The right of suffrage in Spain has been greatly extended by the recent change of rulers. Under the old monarchial system the qualification of electors for the Cortes was the payment of $20 in direct taxes. In the elections of 1864, there were only 166,291 qualified persons on the lists; only 105,616 voted. In 1865, there was an extension of the suffrage, and 815,271 persons were placed on the lists, of whom 223,311 voted for the Cortes chosen that year. The right to vote has now been given to every male over 25 years of age, and 3,619,642 persons are now qualified to choose the members of the Cortes. If persons 21 years old were allowed to vote, 500,618 names would be added to the list.

—The story that the Marquis de Moustier is suffering from an attack of pleurisy is disbelieved in Paris. It is reported that he had a duel at Compiegne with an attache of the Austrian Legation, who, he had discovered, had for some time kept up a *liason* with the Marquise de Moustier. Moustier's removal from the Department of Foreign Affairs, which occurred a few days previous to the duel, was owing to the advice which Prince Napoleon gave his imperial cousin. He told the Emperor that Moustier was the laughing stock of all Foreign Cabinets.

ITEMS OF ALL SORTS.

—Vicksburg wants Nicholson pavement.

—The Abyssinian war will cost England about $45,000,000

—Gresly in his lecture opposes the idea of life insurance.

—The last stake upon the California Pacific railroad has been driven.

—The Western pork crop consisted of 1,650,000 "critters."

—Chicago has 2000 men employed in the manufacture of tobacco.

—Annie Folsom is the favorite Mrs. Brigham Young out of seventy-four of them.

—The *Daily Oregonian*, of Portland, Oregon, refers to Brick Pomeroy as the "noted obscenist."

—In the city of Boston women are taxed upon $23,000,000 of real estate, and $10,000,000 of personal property.

—Patrucini, the famous nun who had the control of Isabella, Queen of Spain, has deposited $225,000 in the Bank of England.

—Count Millintine, the Russian Minister, who is obliterating Poland, is a mild-mannered man who writes sentimental poems.

—Gen. Thayer the first Superintendent of West Point, is still living, at the age of eighty-four. Millmore has "busted" him.

—Hobart Pacha, the chief officer of the Turkish navy, is an Englishman, and is filling the Turkish war-ships with Englishmen.

—Mr. Arthur Pember, an English gentleman visiting in New York, is the author of the defence of ritualism in the last *Atlantic*.

—The Princess de Latour d'Auvergne has bought the Mount of Olives, built a chapel on it, and given it, with her compliments, to Napoleon.

—Anna Gargarin is the wealthiest heiress in Russia. We may say for the information of enterprising young men that her address is Moscow, and that her pa is a merchant with 100,000,000 roubles.

—Albert Brisbane, the well-known Fourierite, has bought a large tract of land in Kansas, for a colony of Frenchmen, who will cultivate the land on the co-operative principle, and also manufacture silk goods.

—Gen. Megruder, who took up arms with Maximilian when the Confederacy was crushed out, asserts as a fact that Carlotta's insanity is caused by the poison administered to her by a Mexican woman.

—The album of the Crown Princess Victoria, of Prussia, is said to be a perfect literary treasure. It contains unpublished poems, sketches, etc., by Tennyson and nearly all the illustrious poets and prose writers of England.

—Madame Andouard does not like the American habit of putting one's feet on mantle-pieces and tables. Here is a dislike indigenous to all Europeans. The habit, we are sorry to say, is not the only American one that embraces improper elevations.

—The Central Pacific Railroad is completed twenty-one miles beyond Elko, four hundred and eighty-one miles east of Sacramento, and within one hundred and eighty miles of Monument Point, at the head of Salt Lake. The track is being laid at the rate of two miles a day.

—Satin ribbon for sashes now comes in all colors, with double face, the same on one side as the other. The width is twenty inches. Algerian sashes, striped with many colors, are newer than the Scotch plaid, and are handsome with dark dresses, for the day time, though not considered full dress.

—An informal meeting was held in Boston, last week, to consider the project of holding a grand international exhibition in this country, commencing on July 4, 1776, in honor of the one hundredth birthday of the nation. Dr. Geo. B. Loring, of Salem, presided, and a committee appointed to report on the subject at some future meeting.

—The new favorite shade for full dress is a warm tint of salmon, known as melon, or, more correctly, cantelope color. The splendid uncut velvet is to be had in cantelope, rose color, and Sevres blue, for reception dresses, at seven dollars a yard. They are by no means adapted to young ladies, though they have been chosen even for bridal dresses.

—A correspondent of the New York *Times* describes the Mikado of Japan as a youth of sixteen with a sensual and vacant countenance, a hard head and false eyebrows painted half way up the forehead. Ten years ago he was considered a God, and his existence doubted by skeptical Japanese; now he appears in public, and is to be the real ruler of the people.

—The German papers mention a melancholy case of suicide and filial devotion. A widow had two sons, the eldest of whom supported the family. He recently was ordered to join the army, having fallen into the conscription. The younger brother feeling himself unable to support his aged mother, shot himself through the heart, thereby liberating the elder from military service, on account of his being a widow's only son.

—Gen. McMahon, our new Minister to Paraguay, says in effect that the Brazilians know so little, or lie so much, about the Paraguayan war, that it is impossible to get at the truth. It is some comfort to learn, from the same dispatch, that the General thinks that Bliss and Masterman have suffered at the hands of the Paraguayan authorities no personal discomfort other than their forced detention, and that they soon will be restored to the protection of the national flag.

—The Humboldt (Cal.) *Register* says that if the bitter rivalry between the Central and Union Pacific Railroad companies continues to widen and deepen, and finally results in the building of two roads, instead of one, across the continent, the people will have great cause to be thankful, as competition is what they want, above all else. If the Union Pacific attempt to pass on to the Central Pacific with an independent line, the Central Pacific will find the means of self-preservation in an independent line by way of St. Louis.

—The address of the King of Portugal to the Cortes shows the finances of the country are in a very disordered condition. It is stated that for ten years past Portugal has been spending $21,250,000 a year on an income of $17,500,000. The deficit in 1866-'7 was $5,587,410; in 1867-'8 it was $6,492,980. Portugal has not had a budget without a deficit for thirty years. The expenditure has risen every year during that period; the revenue has been stationary all that time. The public debt has increased from $100,000,000 in 1854 to $385,000,000 in 1867.

—The purchase of Bateman's interest in opera bouffe and his contracts, by Mr. James Fisk, Jr., inspires the New York *Herald* to make the following schedule of property belonging to the Erie railroad company: "Erie railroad, main line; six old branch roads; one city railroad; two steamboat lines; one line of freight barges; one ferry; one opera house; one French opera company; one ballet company; lot of old wardrobe; twelve lawsuits." The *Tribune* states that the price paid Mr. Bateman was $60,000. Mr. Fisk has already taken the management of the business.

IRVING BLOCK.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

YANNISSEE WHISKEY

HAVING LEARNED THAT PARTIES IN LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND THIS CITY pretend to sell the "Yannissee" Whisky, we hereby give notice that we will bring suit for damages against any RESPONSIBLE party we may discover attempting to sell this brand of Whisky, and will publish them as selling a SPURIOUS article. We have had the sole use and control of the "Yannissee" brand for nearly twenty years, and none is genuine without our brand on the barrels.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.,

NO. 254 SECOND STREET,

Irving Block, - - Memphis, Tenn.,

HAVE FOR SALE IN STORE AND IN BOND,

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BARRELS

YANNISSEE, WESTMORELAND,

AND OTHER BRANDS WHISKEY.

M. MAGEVNEY, Late of A. Vaccaro & Co. J. W. ROGAN, Late of A. J. Roach & Co.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC!

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F. W. IRVINE & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 278 Front Street, Up-Stairs,
Over R. S. Taylor & Co.,
ja19 daw MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. W. DICKINSON. DR. R. F. DICKINSON. W. W. WILLIAMS.
DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Successors to J. W. Dickinson & Bro.)
COTTON FACTORS,
General Commission & Produce Merch'ts,
210 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn

☞ We have a Warehouse of our own, in which we will handle all Cotton consigned to us, and we guarantee there shall be no unnecessary lo

TO THE PUBLIC

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY APPEAL, one year.....$10 00
WEEKLY APPEAL, one year.....5 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per Square.
Advertisements in Want or Rent column, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Monthly advertisements, $8 for first and $4 for each additional square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
Monthly advertisements inserted in the SUNDAY APPEAL will be charged one-sixth additional.
Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY will be charged half of DAILY rates.
Local Notices 20 cents per line first insertion, and 15¢ cents per line per month.
All transient advertisements, not from regular advertisers, MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.
A Square is the space occupied by eight lines of solid nonpareil.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence, on Public Events, solicited from every part of the United States.
AINSLIE, KEATING & CO.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1869

DEATH OF J. H. McMAHON.

It is with profound sorrow that we chronicle the death of Col. JOHN H. McMAHON, so widely known throughout the Mississippi Valley in connection with the press of Tennessee. He expired last evening at the Peabody Hotel, about 6 o'clock, surrounded by his family and friends, his last moments soothed by the consolations of a church to which we know he had given the most implicit obedience and whose faith he relied on as the medium of his salvation. His sickness was brief, and whatever the devotion of his wife and daughter and a host of loving friends could do to alleviate his sufferings was cheerfully and unremittingly rendered. After well nigh fifty-nine years of life, life varied by many changes of the eventful periods through which he lived, and scenes in which he participated, he rests in peace.

Fifty-nine years ago, when Tennessee was yet in her infancy and the great men who gilded her history were yet in the germ of their career, in the pretty little town of Franklin, even then a cosy spot noted for its culture and affluence, JOHN H. McMAHON was ushered into a life that was destined to be one of constant struggles with fortune. He took what he could receive of education, was a close student, an earnest reader and deep thinker. Opportunity offering, he availed himself of that *alma mater* of so many noble workers, and graduated with honors from a printing office. Thrown upon the world, without fortune but with his own good will and steady nerve, he was not long in making a place for himself. He early attracted the attention of the public men of his time by his smooth, incisive, practical and vigorous style as a writer, qualities that distinguished him through life, and that won for him merited distinction among his brethren of the press, his neighbors and countrymen. He served with credit as Lieutenant in the Indian wars in Florida, in 1812, and, upon being mustered out of service, returned to the practice of his profession in Tennessee. He was connected with the West Tennessee *Whig*, with the *Eagle and Enquirer* of this city, and other papers of the State; and in 1856 commenced the publication of the *Daily Bulletin*, a paper of which he was justly proud, and upon which he expended a rare ability, bringing to the performance of his labor, as chief editor, a just sense of his responsibility to the public, a great degree of tact and a nice discrimination of the line across which not even the press may go without trenching upon private ground, and invading the reserved rights of the citizen. He carefully and scrupulously guarded the public interests, visited with unsparing scorn and contempt what he used to denominate the "cheats" of society, but never trenched upon the domain where men find refuge and a harbor from the world. How much he accomplished for Memphis, every existing public work within her limits and contiguous thereto, bears witness. Progress and advancement were his favorite themes, and he loved to dwell upon the possibilities of the great valley where so long he had found a home. Every legitimate enterprise, that could in any degree advance this city, found in him a vigorous and untiring advocate. A strong Whig, he battled no less persistently for his party, and when the late war was imminent, and those who stood beside him through all his political life wavered and were swallowed up in the sectional excitement of the time, he stood manfully for the Union, for which he had fought, and in which the State and the South had realized an unexampled prosperity. But the hate of Northern fanaticism was too much for him; and after a struggle, brief but brave, during which he achieved the admiration of his opponents, he yielded to what he came to regard a manifest destiny, cast his fortunes with the South and remained with her until the last Confederate sword was sheathed; when, with the few from Memphis who survived the great struggle, he returned, advanced in years, broken in fortune, but possessed of an elasticity, a vigor and hope younger than half his years, and that sustained him for many months of after-trial and additional misfortune. Upon the revival of the APPEAL he was selected by the surviving proprietor (Col. DILL) to fill the position of editor-in-chief. How well he performed his task, it is not necessary for us here and now to particularize. Suffice it that he fairly reached the full measure of ability which long before had been assigned him, and at which he stood for years. He labored successfully to restore the APPEAL to its status as the leading paper of the State, and while he occupied the chief seat in its editorial room, presided with dignity and distinction. After, perhaps, a year of this connection, a more profitable field inviting, he left and forever bade adieu to the cares and anxieties of a profession to which he had grown from boyhood, and to illustrate the usefulness of which he had done so much. In the brief space assigned us we will not venture an annalysis of the character of our friend. We knew him well—intimately. With him we commenced our editorial career in Memphis, and to him are indebted for much of valuable suggestion and advice. Peculiarities he had, but they were of the character that grow out of the absorbing nature of editorial life. Tender and kind-hearted and possessed of a deep well of sentiment, when occasion invited, he could equal the sweetest and most touching writers of his time by a pathos and feeling that never failed to bring from his readers expressions of sympathy, of regret or sorrow. On the other hand he could readily appreciate pleasantry and the contretemps and caprices of life; and some of the best productions of his pen were tinctured with a humor, quiet but captivating, and subtle as that of HAWTHORNE himself. Behind a rough exterior, Col. McMAHON concealed a generous and a good heart, intellectual culture of a high grade, and a soul to appreciate at their best his family, his kindred and his friends.

THE STATE.

Under this heading, on the third page, we publish this morning, what, in view of the militia-martial law excitement, will prove of interest to the general reader. It comprises, among other items, the particulars of the interview of the Rutherford county delegation with Brig. Gen. COOPER, commander-in-chief of the militia. Of this, the speech of COOPER will attract attention, from the avowals it contains of his disbelief of ex-Confederate soldiers participating in the so-called Ku-Klux outrages, but especially for his candid yet, somewhat arrogant expression that "*He had seen enough about public meetings and resolutions; such things looked very well in print, but the time had arrived when less of that was wanted, and more action*" What the character of the action he advises is to be may be gathered from his demand upon the delegates to go home and enforce the laws. As if there were not officers in the country for that purpose, and though, if these (the delegates) were to do so, they would not be denounced as Ku-Klux and their action made the basis of a call for the militia and declaration of martial law. But this doughty commander, who seems to be Governor as well as General, was not permitted to express himself thus without an answer such as his speech invited Gen. PALMER, who was present, presented a solution of the whole difficulty in these pithy sentences: "*It was not for the citizen to hunt up men guilty of crime, it was the business of the officers of the law. Every good citizen is, however, ready, when summoned, to lend his assistance in bringing the guilty to justice. The Courts are in session and every man has a jury of his own selection, and the law is faithfully discharged.*"

In other words it only needs—as we have time and again reiterated—the enforcement of the laws by the properly constituted officers, to insure the peace and tranquility which it is the avowed design of BROWNLOW to secure, at great expense, by the militia now being mustered in the Eastern and Middle divisions of the State. This has not, in any single instance of reported outrage, been attempted. The press of the State has done its whole duty, in the fullest exposure of every crime, but in no case have we ever heard of the officers of the law availing themselves of the facts thus published for the arrest and punishment of the offenders. In this county there is not and never has existed anything to prevent the fullest execution of the law. The Metropolitan Police, the Sheriff's aids and the Constables and Deputy Constables have, so far, proven equal to every emergency arising out of the presence of the evil-disposed. Some twelve or thirteen malefactors now in the county jail, and a hundred or more thieves and other wrong-doers, attest the disposition, if not vigilance, of our peace-officers in sustaining the law and dispensing with the militia. A proportional effort by the officers of other counties would, we are well satisfied, insure like results and enable Gen. COOPER and his militia to earn their bread in some other way than at the public expense. We advise BROWNLOW, the master of COOPER, to study this matter, and as topers sometimes surprise their stomachs with a cool draught of water, to surprise his temper and heart into the exercise of so much common-sense as shall insure the people of Tennessee against his crazy and vindictive policy.

By Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, January 29.—The officers of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company state that there is no foundation for the report furnished by the Jay Gould party, while in this city, that the Erie Railroad Company would have control of their road, and change its guage to six feet.

CANADA.

TORONTO, January 29.—Mr. Howe and Sir John McDonald have settled the Nova Scotia question. It is understood that the settlement involves an increase of the money appropriations to Nova Scotia, and no change in the tariff. The new arrangement requires Parliamentary sanction.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, January 29.—In the House to-day a resolution to take into consideration the extension of the right of suffrage to the females of this State, and that Mrs. Stowe be sent for to instruct them, was offered. An amendment was also offered that Horace Greeley be requested to come before the Committee on the State of the Republic, and address them on the subject of female suffrage. The resolution was lost.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, January 29.—There has been no decision yet in the injunction against the Chatham Railroad. Rumor to-day points to a decision sustaining the injunction, and if so all similar appropriations will fall. The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford, and the Western North Carolina railroads are among the only ones which would be untainted.

In the Senate to-day the corruption matter was discussed and Senator Sweet made a long speech imputing corruption to leading parties. No action was had.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The proposition made by Mr. Crittenden before the Committee of Ways and Means, yesterday, was to stop by law the Secretary of the Treasury from issuing any further gold-bearing bonds, and the committee will probably favor it.

The Supreme Court of the United States to-day granted a writ of prohibition against Judge Underwood, returnable Friday next. The application is signed by the Attorney-General of Virginia, who says Judge Underwood has discharged several prisoners convicted and sentenced for murder and arson, thus acting contrary to the Constitution and the laws.

The bonds issued from the office of the Treasurer to-day amount to 1640 000 each to the Union and Pacific Railroad Companies.

Gen. Sherman is sick at St. Louis. He will go to New Orleans for his health.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, January 29.—The weather is clear and very mild. The river is falling with 6 feet 4 inches in the canal.

CAIRO, January 29.—Up—Coosa, Olive Branch, Sam J. Hale and Norman.

Down—Bello St. Louis, 2 a.m.; Luminary, 8 p.m.

The Continental is here, but lies over until to-morrow morning.

The river fell 2 feet. There was a heavy rain last night, but it is now cloudy and growing cold.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 29.—The sailors' strike continues, but having neither organization or funds, many are shipping.

J. Waldran, alias "Bnib," the author of the recent heavy bank robberies in Brooklyn, has been arrested.

Manton Marble has purchased the other interest and is now the sole owner of the *World* newspaper. Three-fourth of the stock sold for $100,000, exclusive of any real estate.

A riot between the whites and blacks in Brooklyn, to-day, resulted in the mortally wounding of one white man. Many were engaged, and the riot was stopped only with great difficulty.

NEW YORK January 28.—Hon. L. A. Lantlaw and a clerk in the Export Bureau of the New York custom-house have been arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Hadine, of the Eastern District, Brooklyn, at the instance of District Attorney Tracy, under warrants from Judge Benedict. The charge is that of defrauding the Government by procuring large sums of money upon fraudulent claims for draw back presented and passed at the office of the Fifth Auditor in the Treasury Department at Washington. The frauds with which the officers are charged extended through a period of seven months, from January to July, 1867. The amount realized was nearly $60,000.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 29, 1869.

HOUSE.

Mr. Beaman, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Postoffice appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole and made the special order for Tuesday next. The bill appropriates $6,780,000 for the deficiencies in the revenue of the Postoffice Department for the next fiscal year.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill for the benefit of Blanton Duncan, restoring his property in Kentucky, but McKee and Mullins opposed it, and it was tabled.

On the motion of Mr. Schofield, the consideration of the Constitutional amendment was resumed. An amendment forbidding property or educational qualifications was voted down by 45 to 75 and without further action the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Petitions were presented against the ratification of the Alabama Claims treaty, and for appropriations for observing the total eclipse of the sun in August.

The McGonohan case was referred to the Committee on Private Lands, after a long personal debate.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Harlan, without committing himself in its favor, to aid the Memphis and El Paso Pacific Railroad.

The Pension Committee reported adversely to the pensioning of Mrs. Lincoln.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to the bill extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to the claims of loyal citizens for property taken during the war. Also authorizing payment for stores furnished the Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

Mr. Wilson's bill reducing the army passed, with amendments that the two regular brigadier generalships shall not be filled until the prohibition is removed, and the Senate adjourned.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, January 29.—An invitation has been extended to Reverdy Johnson to dine with the corporation authorities of Glasgow in February, and he has accepted the invitation.

H. Tuckerman, the United States minister, in a speech at a public dinner at Athens yesterday, expressed the kindest feelings of the American nation for Greece, and pledged the cordial sympathy of his Government for the Greeks in their anticipated trouble with Turkey.

ATHENS, January 29.—It is reported that Burgoirs, Prime Minister, has resigned.

The action of the King of Greece on the terms submitted by the recent conference is considered uncertain, and nothing definite as to his intentions relative to the matter is as yet known.

MADRID, January 29.—It is stated that the members of the Provisional Government are unanimously in favor of the Duke of Montpensier for the Spanish throne.

The Provisional Government yesterday issued a tranquilizing address to the nation, declining to take active steps against the reaction, but declaring that they watched it narrowly, and will combat it if necessary. All religious questions are left to the Cortes.

A petition for a decree to declare all slave children free who are born after September, 1868, was also referred to the Cortes by the Government.

Envoys here protest against the treatment of the Papal nuncio.

The Bishop of Burgois has been arrested.

The insurgents in Porto Rico have been amnesatied.

Madrid is now quiet.

BERLIN, January 29.—The Prussian House of Deputies has passed a bill confiscating the property of the King of Hanover. A proposal to indict him for high treason was rejected.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales 1800 bales; uplands 29¢. Superfine flour $8@8 40, closing at 5@10 lower. Whisky 97@1 01. Corn 97@1 08. Rice quiet; Carolina 9¼@10¢. Coffee firm. Sugar steady; Cuba 11½¢. Molasses dull; New Orleans 74@79¢.

Dry Goods—Heavy brown sheetings, best in favor, 16½@17—bring 1½ higher in Boston; seconds 14¢. Pacific brown drill 17¢. Amoskeag ginghams 17¢. American bags 42½@45¢. Standard's shoot thread 70¢; imported do. $1.

Money—The market is easy at 6@7 per cent. on call. The demand is fair and supply ample. Sterling steady at 9½@9¾. Gold dull; opened at 36½, advanced to 36¾, and closed at 36½. Clearances $31,000 000. An attempt was made to depress the premium by a report that the Bank of the Republic had received a large amount of silver from Canada, but it proved to be only $20,000.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29—Cotton receipts 3,10 bales; week's receipts 19,1.0 bales; exports to-day 5,96 bales; week's exports, coastwise 13 650 bales; total 19,557 bales; stock 129,566 bales; week's sales 11 550 bales; sales to-day 45 0 bales; market steady; low ordinary middl go 27. Gold 37. Sterling 42¾. Commercial 40¾@41¾. New York sight ¼ discount. Four dull and lower; Superfine $10; XX $7; XXX $7 25. Corn firm; 74@80. Oats quiet; 70. Bran dull; $1 10@1 12. Hay, prime 24; choice $25. Pork quiet and firm; $2 70@3. Bacon dull; shoulders 13½@; clear 15½@16. Lard firm; 21@23¢. Sugar quiet; common 8¾@10¢; prime 11¾@12¢; yellow clarified 14@15. Molasses quiet; common 60@64; prime 67@70; choice 6a@70. Whisky firmer; steady 97½. Coffee active; fair 14½@15¾¢; prime 16½@17¢.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 29.—Tobacco sales 93 hhds; lugs to cutting, lugs $3 50@5. Coupons 280. Flour $31. Lard 20@20½¢. Bulk shoulders 13@13½¢; sides 16¢@17½¢. Bacon shoulders 14½¢; sides, 17½@18½¢—all sacked. Superfine flour, $7 75@8 25. Wheat $1 75@1 80. Corn 66@67. Oats 60@63¢. Rye $1 42@1 45. Whisky 97@ 98, free.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 29—Superfine flour $5 50@6. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats 58@63¢. Barley $2@2 25. Rye $1 28@1 30. Pork $15 50. Bulk sides 16½@16¢. Hams 18¢. Lard nothing doing.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 29—Family flour, $7 75@8. Wheat $1 70. Corn 67@68¢. Oats 62@64¢. Cotton firm; 25¢. Whisky 96¢. Pork $24. Bulk meats neglected. Bacon shoulders 14½¢; sides 17¼@18¢. Lard quiet at 20¢. Hams 19@ 19½¢. Butter 30@35¢. Eggs 19@20¢.

Foreign Markets.

FRANKFORT, January 28—United States 5-20 bonds closed at 90¼@90¾.

LONDON, January 29.—Consols closed at 93¾. U S 5-20 bonds at 70¾.

LIVERPOOL, January 29.—Cotton sales for the week 77 000 bales including 12,000 for export and 19 000 on speculation; stock 268,000 bales including 77 000 American; stock afloat 381,000 bales including 14,000 American. The market to-day is firm; uplands 11¾ on spot and afloat; Orleans 11¾@11¾d. Sales 12,000 bales.

MARRIED.

RISK—LOCKWOOD—On Thursday, January 28th, at the First Baptist Church, Mr. L. TIFF RISK to Miss MOLLIE E. LOCKWOOD, both of this city.

DIED.

McMAHON—After a brief illness, yesterday evening, January 29th, at 6 o'clock, at his apartments in the Peabody Hotel, Col. JOHN H. McMAHON, in the 59th year of his age.

"After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FUNERAL NOTICE.

THE honorary members of the Fireman's Relief Association are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Capt. JOHN J. REED, of Steam Engine No. 2, from their Engine House, this Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

JOHN GIANCY, Jr., Secretary.

Memphis, January 30, 1869. ja30

BUSINESS.

A GENTLEMAN with some seventy-five thousand dollars worth of good improved and unimproved property in Texas, consisting in part of wheat and cotton farms, a beautiful residence on Galveston Bay and 600 acres of land near Galveston city, wishes to convert a portion of the same into manufacturing or commercial business at Memphis. Could also raise six or seven thousand dollars cash, and same amount well secured by bond and mortgage. Address SHELDIN BELL,
Little Rock, Arkansas.

Removal.

J. S. SHAW & CO.

—DEALERS IN—

HARDWARE, CUTLERY & IRON

No. 11½ Union Street,

MEMPHIS, : TENNESSEE

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DR. L. STERN, OPHTHALMIC PHYSICIAN, FROM PRUSSIA,

Treats all diseases of the Eye with care and success, and restores defective vision, whether arising from Age, Strain, Overwork or Premature Decay, without pain, injury or inconvenience to the Eye, preserving healthy functions of this organ to extreme old age, creating new vigor and power hitherto unknown.

AURIAL DISEASES successfully treated, and defective hearing restored by Dr. S.

N. B.—The celebrated Australian Crystal Glass Spectacles are accurately and scientifically adjusted to the Eye by Dr. L. S., who is highly recommended by the most prominent citizens and scientific gentlemen of this country and Europe.

Certificates and Testimonials can be inspected at Dr. STERN'S office from the undersigned, Medical Professors and distinguished gentlemen in Memphis, Tenn., and elsewhere:

A. K. Taylor, M.D., Wm. Taylor, Jr., M.D.,
R. W. Creighton, M.D., R. T. Brown, M.D.,
R. C. Malone, M.D., John R. Frayser, M.D.,
W. T. Irwin, M.D., R. W. Avent, M.D.,
&c., &c., &c.

The Hon. J. M. Vandegriff, member of the Howard Association, was treated for a disease in his eyes of 42 years standing by Dr. L. S.

From the New Orleans Times, Feb. 14, 1868.]

TO DR. L. STERN—Dear Sir: In the year 1826 I had in this city the smallpox of the malignant type, which affected my eyes, causing subsequently a running of water and matter from them, and for the last eight years have been compelled to use spectacles in order to read and write. Under your skillful and mild treatment, I am happy to state, that the humors of my eyes are entirely removed, and my sight so far restored as to read the smallest print without the aid of glasses.

I am, kind sir, yours respectfully,
J. M. VANDEGRIFF, 128 Carondelet St.

Dr L STERN can be seen at his office from 10 to 12 m. and 2 to 4 p.m., No. 282 Main street, Belmi Block, Memphis, Tenn. ja30

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER

Last Night of MAGGIE MITCHELL and J. W. COLLIER.

Saturday Evening, January 30.—Will be produced LITTLE TREASURE and MARGOT, The Poultry Dealer.

Monday Evening—Miss LEO HUDSON and her beautiful horse, Black Bess, in MAZEPPA.

SCALE OF PRICES—Dress Circle and Parquette, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Family Circle, 50 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents.

Doors open at quarter to 7 o'clock; curtain will rise at 8 precisely. Box-book open from 10 o'clock a.m. to 5 p.m.

THE NEW

ASSEMBLY HALL,

No. 363 Main Street,

Between Union and Gayoso,

—IS NOW OPEN FOR—

BALLS, CONCERTS, FAIRS, LECTURES

And all Public Exhibitions.

THIS is the LARGEST and MOST CONVENIENT HALL in the city, having

SEATS FOR 1000 PERSONS,

convenient to the Street Cars, and but one and a-half squares from the Peabody Hotel.

Terms moderate. Apply to
ja28 THOS. H. COCKE.

CAYETIES THEATER,

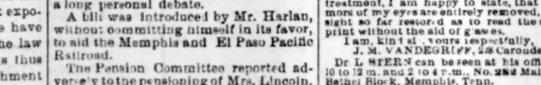
No. 37 Jefferson Street.

J. H. ETLY.....LESSEE AND MANAGER
OSCAR WILLIS.....STAGE MANAGER

THE leading Variety Theater of the South. Open for the Season, with the best standing Variety Combination that has ever appeared in the city—the performance consisting of Songs, Dances, Burlesques, Pantomimes, etc. New Stars each week. ADMISSION—Fifty Cents; Private Boxes, Five Dollars. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at quarter to 8 o'clock. ja1

WHITTAKER'S

CELEBRATED



SUGAR-CURED HAMS

☞ Each Ham has our trade mark branded in on the skin side.

Sugar Cured Hams;

Breakfast Bacon;

Bacon—Clear Sides, Rib Sides and Shoulders;

Pork—Clear, Mess, and Prime Mess, in bbls. and half bbls.;

Lard—Choice Kettle in tierces, half bbls, kegs and tins, for Family use and Plains transportation.

These we guarantee, being our own manufacture. We are prepared to fill all orders with which we may be favored.

FRANCIS WHITTAKER & SONS,
ja28 St. Louis, Mo.

DAILY APPEAL

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION

$10 00,

A REDUCTION OF

$2 00 PER YEAR.

☞ Send in your Orders

Important to Planters.

FIRST PREMIUM SELF SHARPENING DIAMOND CORN MILLS AND COTTON SEED HULLERS. Prices for three Mills range from $15 to $175. Send for descriptive circulars. Address W. D. LEAVITT, 166 Gravier and 17 Union street, New Orleans. ja27 w

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LOUIS HANNAUER, - - - President
M. L. MEACHAM, - - - Vice-President
MARTIN GRIFFIN, - - - - Cashier
HORACE E. GARTH, - Assistant Cashier

☞ Exchange on all parts of the United States and Europe bought and sold. ja29

FIRST

NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS.

DIRECTORS:

R. EISMAN,	NEWTON FORD,
F. S. DAVIS,	W. W. THATCHER,
C. P. NORRIS,	W. P. PROUDFIT,
G. H. JUDAH,	W. W. YOUNG,
J. N. OLIVER,	W. R. MOORE,
C. F. SMITH,	J. W. JEFFERSON,

C. C. PARTEE.

F. S. DAVIS
President.
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ja26 Vice-President.

S. H. TOBEY, Pres't. ED. C. KIRK, Cashier

CITY BANK

—LATE—

(Memphis City Savings Institution),

CORNER

JEFFERSON AND FRONT STS.,

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING AND Brokerage Business.

DEPOSITS IN COIN OR CURRENCY Received subject to Check, as in all regular Banks.

INTEREST PAID ONLY ON TIME Deposits.

LOANS NEGOTIATED on Approved Collaterals.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of Stocks, Bonds or Gold promptly executed at the New York Boards on Liberal Commission.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Southern and Miscellaneous Securities.

COLLECTIONS made on ALL points in the United States and Canada. jal

GROCERS.

Fresh Arrivals

—OF—

GROCERIES, ETC.

25 boxes choice Roll Butter,
30 bbls. Pearl Hominy and Grits,
50 boxes Cheese,
20 bbls. Onion Sets,
200 pkgs. Mackerel and Codfish,
150 kegs Holland Herring,
40 pkgs. Pearl Barley and Prunes,
285 boxes Can Fruits,
300 bbls. Pinkeye and Shaker Russett Potatoes,
25 pkgs. Star Hams and Breakfast Bacon,
225 bbls. Flour,
18 pkgs. Ham Bologuas and Spiced Tongues, Etc.

For sale low at

G. A. ECKERLY'S,
344 Front Street,
ja29 Bet. Union and Gayoso Streets.

G. W. GRIFFIN. W. H. VANDIVER, Late of West Point, Miss.

GRIFFIN & VANDIVER,

GROCERS,

GENERAL PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—AND DEALERS IN—

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

207 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

☞ Consignments of Country Produce solicited. ja15

500 sacks Black Seed Oats.
500 bbls. Pinkeye Potatoes.
1500 bales choice Hay.

DENIE & CO.,
ja9 41 South Court Square.

Spicer & Sharpe,

334 MAIN STREET,

MAGEVNEY BLOCK.

CHOICE GROCERIES!

Receiving constantly Fresh Supplies

Yarmouth Bloaters—genuine;

Salmon, Codfish and Mess Mackerel;

New Currants, Raisins, Figs, Citron and Prunes;

Choice Coffees;

Choice Teas—a fresh supply.

ja15 SPICER & SHARPE

JUST RECEIVED BY

MEACHAM & TREADWELL

No. 9 Union Street,

Stonewall Block, - - Memphis, Tenn.

100 Hhds. Louisiana Sugars,
300 Bbls. and Half Bbls. Molasses,
300 Bags Rio Coffee,
15 Tons Beard's Button Ties,

Which, with their large assortment of Goods already in store, makes their stock one of the largest and most complete to be found in the city. They invite an examination, feeling confident their prices and goods will give satisfaction. To the trade they are prepared to offer extra inducements ded tf

LAGER BEER.

BY L. SCHNEPEL,

Corner Third and Webster Streets

IN BARRELS, HALF BARRELS AND KEGS. Delivered free of charge within the city limits. ded

Tennessee Cotton Cordage

OF UNSURPASSED QUALITY, IN LOTS to the trade, at low prices.

DAY & PROUDFIT,
no11 1m Agents for the Manufacturers.

AUCTION.

AT AUCTION.

We will sell on the premises,

VALUABLE

CITY AND COUNTRY

REAL ESTATE

Main Street Lots

WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE LIST OF Valuable Real Estate in our sale on

MONDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 1st

Farm Lands.

11,00 acres of land on Hatchie river, 4 miles from Bartlett, subdivided into 8 lots, and sold by decree of the Chancery Court of Jackson, on very easy terms—10 per cent. cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

Also, 55 Acres Cleared Land,

1½ miles east of Germantown, extending from the railroad to the State Line Road. Terms cash.

Suburban Lot.

West half of Lot 28 in Cooper Subdivision, between Central avenue and Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Terms—⅓ cash, 1 and 2 years.

Improved City Property.

Lot southeast corner of Market and Front streets; Two-story brick Store and Dwelling; 24½ by 148½, extending to Front alley. One-half cash; balance 1 and 2 years.

Lot on Raleigh Road, on the hill east of Bayou Gayoso; Lot 37½ by 150, with a Two-story Brick Residence containing 8 rooms.

Sale positive, and warranted titles.

The sale will take place at our Salesroom, northeast corner of Main and Jefferson streets, at 12 o'clock.

Royster, Trezevant & Co.,
ja28 AUCTIONEERS.

GEORGE H. MONSARRAT. JOHN C. LANIER

Monsarrat, Lanier & Co.,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

—AND—

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS

OFFICE AND SALESROOMS,

No. 276 Second St., Ayres Building,

ded tf Memphis, Tennessee.

A. M. STODDARD & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

37 Union Street,

THE most commodious and centrally located Auction house in the city. oct9 tf

TRANSPORTATION.

Quickest Route to New York

—AND ALL—

PRINCIPAL NORTHERN CITIES

—IS BY THE—

Memphis & Louisville R. R. Line.

Winter Schedule, January 18, 1869

Double Daily Through Trains

RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis (city time)	6:10 a.m.	2:50 p.m.
Leave Memphis (railroad time)	5:30 a.m.	2:01 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:00 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
" Cincinnati	12 noon.	10:50 p.m.
" Cleveland	9:50 p.m.	6:25 a.m.
" Buffalo	6:20 a.m.	1:35 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:00 a.m.	4:55 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
" Baltimore	6:30 p.m.	4:20 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	8:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	9:10 p.m.	1:25 a.m.
" New York	7 40 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
" Boston	12 night.	4:00 p.m.

Both Trains connect for Nashville.

The 2:50 p.m. connects for Cairo and St. Louis, arriving at St. Louis at 1:30 p.m. next day; 6:30 a.m. train arrives in St. Louis 11 p.m. same day.

Through Tickets at Reduced Rates,

Can be procured at the Company's Office, 237½ Main street, and at Depot, head of Main street.

☞ Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company; at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.

SAM. R. JONES, Superintendent.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. ja21

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

OF CANADA,

—AND—

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE

First Class Steamships sailing

Every Saturday to Liverpool,

From PORTLAND in Winter and MONTREAL in Summer.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Line are authorized to grant through bills of lading from Memphis to Liverpool and Glasgow. The attention of shippers is called to this route, by which the delays and excessive transfer charges incurred at the large ports are entirely avoided. Bills of Lading contain through rates covering all charges from Memphis to the ship's dock at Liverpool, and low rates and quick time are guaranteed. Fifteen first class Steamships are now on the line making regular trips on Saturday of each week. Freights loaded from the cars on dock directly into the vessel.

THROUGH RECEIPTS given to Boston and New England points via. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

For rates and information apply to
THOMAS TROUT & SONS, Agents,
ja7 No. 208 Front street, Memphis.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK

RAILROAD.

Open to Madison

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMber 2, 1868, the train on the Eastern Division of this Road will run regularly as follows:

GOING WEST—Leaves Hopefield Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 a.m., and arrive at Madison at 1 o'clock p.m.

GOING EAST—Leaves Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a.m.; arrive at Hopefield at 1 o'clock p.m., and Memphis at 1:30 p.m.

The Ferryboat Nevada leaves the foot of Union street at 7 a.m.

Tickets for sale at all the Railroad Ticket offices in the city.

Freights for Madison or way stations received by F. M. Patterson & Co., at their Wharf-boat, foot of Union street.

Freight to Way Stations must be prepaid.

☞ Office of Road, No. 12 Jefferson street.

an29 1mf S. E. BEAUMONT, Gen. Sup't.

INFIRMARY.

DR. RUSSELL'S

DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY

MEMPHIS, TENN.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY, the largest and oldest institution of the kind in the Southwest, established in 1858, pleasantly located at Nos. 49 and 49 north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is open for the reception of patients desiring treatment and the comforts of a home while receiving the same. Patients also treated at the office or by letter, if desired.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, Deafness, Fits, Consumption, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all the diseases arising from the indiscretion of youth, permanently cured. Also, Chronic Diseases in all their forms effectually cured at the above-named institution—Dr. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.

☞ Treatise on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. jal

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY BRANCH OF THE

KNICKERBOCKER MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.,

AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

OFFICE, No. 18 KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING.

ASSETS, : : : : : : $5,000,000

Policies Issued and Losses Paid at the Memphis Office.

DIRECTORS AT MEMPHIS:

HENDERSON OWEN, of Messrs. Owen, McNutt & Co.;
NEWTON FORD, of Messrs. Newton Ford & Co.
W. H. CHERRY, President Merchants National Bank;
ALBERT PIKE, Attorney at Law;
R. J. SEMMES, of Messrs. R. J. Semmes & Co;
CHARLES C. PARTEE, of Messrs. Partee & Harbert;
CHARLES KORTRIGHT, Attorney at Law;
JOHN F. TREZEVANT, of Messrs. Royster, Trezevant & Co.;
D. A. SHEPPERD, Cashier Peoples' Bank;
NAT. S. GREEN, of Messrs. N. S. Green & Co.;
J. STANWOOD MENKEN, of Messrs. Menken Brothers;
M. F. KENNEDY, of Messrs. Kennedy & Russell.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS: R. W. MITCHELL, M.D., FRANK RICH, M.D

GENERAL AGENTS:

JOHN F. WILKERSON, for Tennessee;
E. A. COLE, for Mississippi;
JACK HORNE, for Arkansas;
HARDIN HOWSLEY, for Kentucky.

MANAGERS, - - - - - - S. R. CLARKE & CO.

GREAT CLOSING SALE!

A. Seessel & Son

Respectfully inform their PATRONS and the PUBLIC that they are now offering their

IMMENSE STOCK

—OF—

FANCY SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS, TRIMMINGS,
AND NOVELTIES

At Actual Cost!

MERCHANTS will find it to their advantage to examine our Stock of

FLANNELS,
LINSEYS,
JEANS,
KERSEYS,
BLANKETS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

GIVE US A CALL, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

A. SEESSEL & SON,
259 MAIN ST., OPP. COURT SQUARE.

RELIABLE AND POPULAR

HARDWARE IMPORTING HOUSE

ESTABLISHED IN

CHARLESTON, 1824. NEW YORK, 1836. MEMPHIS, 1863.

DEPOT FOR

B. F. AVERY'S CAST AND

Advertisements in this column Published at 10 cents per line, each insertion. The cheapest and most conspicuous advertising known to the newspaper world.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A permanent situation by a competent book-keeper in a first-class house. Apply at this office. ja29

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—A very handsome Brick Residence, in business locality—rent low. Apply at Mrs. Brown's, No. 18 mulberry street, ja31

FRONT STREET STORE FOR RENT—Corner of walker Alley, between Court and Jefferson streets. Apply to J. J. ANDREWS, ja31 Commercial Hotel.

FOR RENT.—The LEITWICH GARDEN, situated (4) four miles from court square, on Old Raleigh road, containing seventeen (17) acres in high state of cultivation, with a large orchard of select fruits, two comfortable cottage residences on the place, with all necessary out-houses, wells, cisterns, etc., and a large amount of hotbed room. The most complete market garden near the city. Apply to J. H. CASH, City Inspector. ja8

FOR RENT.—A Residence on Vance street, No. 266, opposite the St. Agnes Academy and the terminus of the street cars. Contains eight rooms besides Kitchen and Servants room; two good cisterns, stable, fruit trees, etc. For terms apply to COALMAN BOYD, de17 288 Main street.

FOR RENT.—A Front Room in the house, No. 14 Jefferson street, suitable for cotton broker, lawyer or doctor. It adjoins the editorial room of the Appeal. Inquire of JOHN AINSLIE, at the Appeal office. ja19

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A few Day Boarders wanted at 179 second street. ja19 HENRY LAIRD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PREMIUM PICTURES TAKEN AT Y. DAY'S Photograph Gallery, 358 Main St. ja16

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office—No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

IF you want good old Megibben whisky go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main st. †

Cloaks and shawls at less than cost at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.—Just received one thousand overcoats from $6 to $10 each, at Walker Bros. & Co., 229 Main street, Clay Building. tf

GENTLEMEN'S woolen undershirts and drawers at less than cost at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

JOE LOCKE'S NEWS STAND, 236½ Main street, is well supplied with reading material, embracing every variety of daily, weekly and monthly papers, as well as magazines and periodicals. All the latest news can be obtained at his mammoth stand. †

GENTLEMEN'S woolen undershirts and drawers at B. Lowenstein & Bros. at less than cost. †

BOOK-KEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED by a competent gentleman, who has kept books for several first-class houses. Apply at this office. †

MULES.—Several very large droves of mules have arrived in town during the past two days. Two droves arrived yesterday. The influx is causing a heavy decline in mule meat.

AGAIN this morning at 10 o'clock, the auctioneers, W. H. Passmore & Co., will give another opportunity to parties desirous of obtaining furniture at low figures, as they close out the balance of the stock which, for want of space, they were unable to display yesterday.

GRENADA AND MERIDIAN RAILROAD. The survey for this road, commenced December 14th, was completed Tuesday, January 26th. It is said work will be begun on it at no distant day.

LADIES' underwear at greatly reduced prices at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

CHIEF OF POLICE.—A dispatch from Nashville, yesterday, announced that the Rev. W. H. Pearne had been appointed Chief of Police of Memphis, *vice* Beaumont, resigned. This is all that could be expected from an imbecile fanatic of a Governor and an idiotic Legislature.

WINDY.—Old "Boreas" was on the rampage yesterday, and played the wild among skirts and petticoats. The ladies, "God bless them," managed the worst corners most adroitly, but in spite of their tact and tacking, feet, ankles and tapering—juvenile cattle were made visible amid the fluttering dry goods in a manner that set old bachelors crazy.

IF you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main st. †

CLEAN.—A portion of Main and of Beal streets yesterday presented a most agreeable contrast to the balance of our Nicholsonized streets. Those streets were partially cleaned a few days ago by an impromptu chain-gang, organized at the instigation of Col. Burditt, and the good effects of the work were rendered most apparent yesterday.

CONVERSATION ON JEFFERSON ST., Time, 11 a.m.—Tall young gent in black, with spectacles, to gentleman with diamond pin: "My friend, can you tell me where the Christian Association rooms are?" Gent with diamond pin: "Christian Association rooms? Yes sir; right up there, sir," pointing to the *Senate*. "I see more Christians going *there* than anywhere else."

ATTEND the great reduction sale at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

Wanted—city and country people to know that we are offering our splendid stock of Boots, Shoes and Hats at retail, at less than wholesale prices. Satisfy yourselves by looking.
J. T. HANDLAN & CO.,
279 Main Street.
Goods not exactly in style less than cost. †

NICHOLSON PAVEMENT.—The contractors have finished all of the work of paving with the Nicholson pavement let to them in this city. The Chancery Court has decided the question of the property owners' liability in favor of the contractors. The contractors are required by the city to enforce the collection of this tax by suits against the property for its condemnation and sale; hence we shall expect all parties indebted to us for the pavement to come to our office and settle. If there are those who cannot pay the money, let them come up and say frankly what they can and will do, and we shall do what we can in accepting such terms as they may be able to offer us. T. E. BROWN & Co.

January 7, 1869.
Ledger and *Post* copy. †

REPORT OF PATENTS granted Southern inventors for the week ending January 12, 1869, as reported by F. Stith, Solicitor of Patents, Kit Williams Block, Memphis, Tenn.: 85 721, Corn Planter, F. J. Ashburn, West Union, W. Va.; 85,726 Mill for grinding Sumac, R. G. Chase, Alexandria, Va.; 85,788, Baling Press, J. Berkeley, Washington, Texas; 85 802, Centrifugal Pump, H. A. Doe, Jr., Charleston, S. C.; 85 804, Gas Heater, L. A. Duval and W. G. Duval, Charleston, S. C.; 85 808, Hay and Cotton Press, E. Evans, Montgomery, Ala.; 85,812, Cultivator, J. G. B. Gill, Chester Courthouse, S. C.; 85 822, Baling Press, D. H. Hill, Union Springs, Ala.; 85 857, Milk Pail, H. Marshall, Atlanta, Ga.; 85 854, Seed Planter, J. S. Bobb and S. P. Allison, Cumberland, W. Va.; 85 864, Compound Lever, J. Simpson, Marietta, Ga.; 85 876 Hinge Stop, M. Umstadter, Norfolk, Va.

ALL kinds of dress goods marked down at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

ARKANSAS.

The Negro Militia Break Up a Bridal Party.

They Attempt to Abduct the Ladies but are Repulsed.

Several Persons Killed and Wounded.

Latest From All Quarters.

The *Courier-Journal*, of Thursday, has the following special telegram from Little Rock, dated January 27:

"Intelligence of a frightful outrage, perpetrated near Pine Knob, in Johnson county, has just reached this city. Invitations have been out for several days to a wedding, which was to take place on Friday night last. The parties were highly respectable, the bride being a young and beautiful girl, niece of one of the former Judges of the Supreme Court of Arkansas. Just after the company had assembled, and before the marriage ceremony was performed, a company of negro militia, commanded by a white man, surrounded the place, and, putting out the lights, laid violent hands on the ladies. The gentlemen present were fortunately not without arms, and, after a sharp fight, drove the marauders off. A sister of the bride was seriously and perhaps mortally wounded. Four of the militia were shot in the melee. The affair created great excitement, and the people turned out in pursuit. The Radicals say the object of the negroes was not rapine, but that they went to arrest a man. Gov. Clayton continues to declare that he will do nothing, saying that the negroes may do as they please. His object seems to be to provoke disturbance as an excuse for his acts of executive violence."

News from Crittenden county represent matters as quieter than usual. Chances are favorable for the release of Crump, or at least that he will be turned over to the civil authorities.

Most of the more lawless and desperate of the militia have been removed from the neighborhood of Marion, and it is said that the balance will be removed on or about the fourth *proximo*.

IF you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main st. †

JOSEPH BROWN (colored) was arrested and carried before 'Squire Millard for obtaining goods under false pretences, and was sent up in the sum of $1000 to appear at the criminal Court.

BUD PATTON.—A warrant was issued by Esquire Kiernan for this notorious individual yesterday, for the deadly assault of one C. Kinliher, bar-keeper for Mr. Henry Weatherbee, and ere this is in the stationhouse.

CITIZENS, ATTENTION.—All lovers of fine dressed turkeys, chickens, celery, fresh lake (Ontario) white fish, call at J. D. Edwards, 278 Second street, received every day by express; fine fresh oysters, selling at sixty and seventy cents per can. When you cannot find a good turkey anywhere else, call at 278 Second street, where they can be found at all times cheap for cash. †

Silks marked down at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

FIRE.—The building destroyed by fire on Thursday evening about five and a half o'clock, was a frame grocery on the corner of Seventh and Georgia streets. It was owned by John Overton, and was occupied by Peter Beckett, who had just moved in with a stock of groceries. Among other things destroyed were two hundred bushels of corn. The total loss is supposed to be about $2000, of which Mr. Overton loses $500. No insurance.

THE TIGER—not the Royal Bengal—but the African tiger, is rampant in South Memphis. Three sons of Ham were caught by the Second District police yesterday morning dealing faro to a large crowd of brother Africans, who were "bucking" pretty lively against the Egyptian game. Commissioner Richards will give them a hearing this morning.

IF you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main st. †

DR. L. STERN, Oculist and Aurist, has opened an office in our city for the practice of his profession, as will be seen by his advertisement in another column. Dr. Stern brings with him testimonials of success from many leading men in Alabama and Louisiana.

KING OF THE WEST.—This celebrated washing machine, together with the "Gipson Wringer," is now on exhibition at the Peabody Hotel washing rooms. The public are respectfully invited to attend from ten o'clock to twelve o'clock to-day. All the washing machines in the city are challenged for championship. Come one, come all. For particulars, call at H. Wetter & Co.'s, 13 and 15 Monroe street.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—Charles Hanson was employed by John Gaston to do some work, but turned out a job that did not suit him, and was discharged. Meeting Gaston on the street afterward, some words passed, and Gaston booted him, and was immediately arrested therefor. Yesterday morning he was carried before Commissioner Richards and fined fifteen dollars. Not content with having him thus punished, Hanson had a warrant issued by 'Squire Hall, before whom the case was brought, and another fine of five dollars was assessed against Gaston for assault and battery. Meanwhile Mr. Hanson, deeming his honor agrieved and damaged, also entered suit against Gaston for $250 damages. The case was carried before 'Squire Millard, and after a patient hearing a verdict was awarded in Hanson's favor, assessing his damages at *one cent*. This sum Gaston paid, and went on his way rejoicing.

WHITE and gray blankets at greatly reduced prices at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

PERSONAL.

Dr. Luke P. Blackbuffi is at the Peabody Hotel.

Mrs. Wallace, the mother of the young man murdered by the militia a few days ago, arrived in the city yesterday, on the steamer Benjamin Campbell.

We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday Mr. Thos. Tuohy, of the St. Louis *Journal of Commerce*. Mr. Tuohy is in the city on business for that sterling and excellent paper, and will remain a couple of days.

Capt. Mont. Pepper is in the city on a visit from New Orleans, where he is now stationed. The Captain reports extensive preparations for *Mardi Gras* being made—the French Opera House having been engaged for the tableaux and ball of the "Mystic Crewe of Comus."

Messrs. Skip. Foute, Henry Smith, Prentiss Sale, Horace Pickett, B. R. Thomas and A. A. Coehran, young gentlemen who accompanied Col. Trezevant and Capts. Pharr and Cobb, on the survey of the route of the Grenada and Meridian Railroad, returned to the city on Thursday afternoon, having completed the survey. Col. Trezevant, Capt. Pharr and Capt. Cobb will be home in a few days.

We learn that Gen. Patton Anderson, well and favorably known throughout the South, has recently withdrawn from the State agency for Mississippi of the Carolina Life Insurance Company of this city, with the view of accepting a general agency in the Southwest, for one of the old, established and wealthy companies of New York. While we regret to lose the services of Gen. A. in behalf of one of our most popular young companies, yet we can but rejoice with his other friends at the prospect of an enlarged field for the exercise of his energies in the growing business of life insurance, particularly as the inducement of increased compensation is coupled with the tender of this new position. The company securing these services, too, may be congratulated, as but few representatives of the "Lost Cause" are more extensively and favorably known to the people of the South than Gen. Anderson. We hope his new "headquarters" may be located in Memphis.

THE STATE.

Interview of the Rutherford County Delegation with Gen. Cooper—Meeting of the People of Giles County—Organization of the Militia—Colored Ku-Klux—Radicals Murdering to Secure the Militia.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

The Nashville *Banner*, of Thursday, has the following: The delegation from Rutherford county appointed to wait upon Gen. Cooper, commander of the late Tennessee State militia, arrived in the city yesterday. It consisted of Hon. Cons. Brady, D. D. Wendell, Jesse W. Sparks, Dr. John W. Richardson, Thomas B. Darragh, Gen. J. B. Palmer, John W. Burton and Wm. Spence, and other representative men of the county, including the Sheriff, Circuit Court Clerk, Commissioner in Bankruptcy, and other officials.

In response to an able, manly and just defense of the people of his county, by Hon. Charles Brady, Gen. Cooper said that so far as he was concerned, the war was by order of Gov. Brownlow, to see that the laws were faithfully executed. He believed that Gov. Brownlow's sole object was to preserve the peace. Gov. Brownlow had been frequently asked to call out the militia, but had refused. *Gen. Cooper proceeded by saying that he had seen enough about public meetings and resolutions; such things looked very well in print, but the time had arrived when less of that was wanted, and more action.* That it was the duty of the citizens to see that the laws were faithfully executed. Mob law can't any longer be tolerated; if such a state of things continue, we will go into anarchy and ruin. It did not make any difference whether a man's skin was white or black, his rights must be protected. If you people go home and enforce the laws, I won't have to do it. The Governor don't want to declare martial law if it can be avoided, but those who dance must pay the fiddler, and if there is not place in Rutherford, the people must pay for it. He did not know whether the Governor intended to declare martial law or not—he had never written him a line on the subject.

He did not believe that the outrages complained of had been committed by Confederate soldiers, but by the bush-whackers that belonged to both armies and the army followers, who were too cowardly to fight in either army; and he furthermore believed that but few of the Simon pure Confederate soldiers were to be found in the organization of the Ku-Klux Klan. He had always been treated with the highest respect by the Confederate soldiers. *He believed, moreover, that the Ku Klux organization now was not originally what it was intended to be.* That it was gotten up for a scare, but had turned out to be something worse. In regard to how the militia shall be controlled, if called out, he said: *Don't be alarmed about what you hear of Clayton's outrages; nothing of that kind will be enacted here.* He was a man of prudence and would select none but the best men. In returning to your homes, continued the General, I shall expect you to do your duty, and denounce this mob law through the press. *If you don't do it the militia will be upon you; you will be arrested; tried by the Courts, and if found guilty, either hung or sent to the penitentiary.* He concluded his remarks by some other advice to the delegation, saying that if the people wanted to get the franchise, they must not curse and abuse us. He, for one, could be foiled a good ways, but was a hard man to drive.

And to this Gen. Palmer made the following becoming response: Occasionally there are outrages committed, but the people at large were not responsible for it. Such things will occur in any country. The people, however, desired to see peace and harmony, and those guilty of crimes punished. He knew something about the Tennessee soldiers in the Confederate army, and he did not know a solitary man in that army, who, since his return, has not made a good citizen. They were not rebellious, and in every respect would do to rely upon. Outrages had not been committed by these men. *He said it was not for the citizen to hunt up men guilty of crime, it was the business of the officers of the law, and every good citizen, however, is ready when summoned, to lend his assistance in bringing the guilty to justice.* He felt confident that the Governor would not send the militia to that county unless it became necessary, and there was, so far, no cause for such a state of things. *The Courts are in session, and every man has a jury of his own selection, and the law is faithfully discharged.*

GILES COUNTY.

According to previous appointment, the citizens in the vicinity of Prospect Station, Giles county, Tenn., met at said station on Saturday, the 23d day of January, 1869, when the following preamble and resolutions were passed and signed by all present:

WHEREAS, We believe it to be the duty of the people, for the public safety, and for the happiness of themselves, peaceably to assemble and give expression of their sentiments upon all questions which affect the peace and welfare of society; and this becomes especially necessary and proper when *the evil deeds of a few* make innocent communities responsible for the violations of law. And inasmuch as instances of outrage have occurred in our midst, at the hands of unknown parties, which we condemn and depreciate; therefore we, the people residing in the vicinity of Prospect Station, do resolve as follows:

Resolved, 1. That we will, individually and collectively, exert ourselves for the maintenance of law and order in our community.

Resolved, 2. That we will aid and assist the civil authorities in arresting and bringing to justice all violators of law, regardless of their antecedents.

Resolved, 3. That we will cheerfully and heartily co-operate in defending and protecting, against all unlawful assaults and violence, all people, whether residents or sojourners, regardless of past or present differences of opinion.

Resolved, 4. That we believe there exists no necessity for secret political or military societies or associations, and that the officers of the law need neither these nor the presence of armed men to maintain the peace of society.

Resolved. 5. That we earnestly invite the aid and co-operation of all ages and classes to the maintenance of law and obedience to the constituted authorities.

Resolved, 6. That we endorse the sentiments contained in a circular issued at Pulaski, on the 24th of December, the purpose of which meeting was the same as ours.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.

The *Press and Times* of Thursday says the work of organizing the militia goes forward. We heard yesterday that a company at Liberty was ready to be mustered into service. Here in Nashville about twenty-five men have been enlisted, and we doubt not a full company will be ready by the close of the week.

The Nashville *Banner* learns from Gen. Cooper that militia are being organized in the counties of Bradley, McMinn, Roane, Overton, Fentress, and several other counties of Middle and East Tennessee. The General has as yet issued no commissions, and, we understand, does not intend to, for several days. The organization of the force will, however, be carried forward with alacrity.

The following order was issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS TENN. STATE GUARDS,
NASHVILLE, TENN., January 26, 1869.

Special Order No. 1.

Until further orders the following officers will constitute the staff of the General commanding: Albert R. Bayless, Captain and A. Q. M.; Larkin B. Gamble, Captain, Inspecting and Mustering Officer; John Cooper, First Lieutenant and A. D. C.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Joseph A. Cooper.

D. T. BOYNTON, Adjt-Gen. Tenn.

COLORED KU KLUX.

The Nashville *Union and American* says: Circumstances clearly establishing the fact that at least a portion, and a pretty *big* portion too, of the outrages lately committed in the State, and for a time alleged to have been committed by the mysterious organization called Ku-Klux, was really the work of a band of white and black thieves now operating in Middle Tennessee, have been transpiring within the past few days. The arrest in this city Monday night, by Detective Ryan, of a noted horse thief named Garner, who a few days before had been forcibly taken away from an officer of the law by a band of masked men styling themselves Ku-Klux, plainly indicated the character of men who released him, and the real object of their conduct on that occasion. They were the old man's partners in crime, trying to save Gov. Brownlow the trouble of pardoning the old fellow out of the penitentiary. He mistook the chances of escaping detection in Nashville, and his friends will probably be favored with a second opportunity of turning him loose upon society. It is also now known, almost to a certainty that the party of veiled men who a few weeks since rescued a negro criminal from the Murfreesboro jail, were all negroes, and most likely members of a thieving clan to which the prisoner belonged. Two of the suspected party were arrested in this city yesterday, and it is said the proofs against them establish their guilt beyond all room for reasonable doubt. Other members of the same gang, now infesting a neighboring county, will see the inside of a jail before this time to-morrow. It is not supposed that their certificates of membership in the Loyal League will shield them from just punishment for their violations of the law. It will not be many days before the people of the country will be furnished ample proof that most of the Ku-Klux in Tennessee have been and are staunch supporters of the Radical party.

RADICALS MURDERING TO SECURE THE MILITIA.

The Murfreesboro correspondent of the Nashville *Union and American* says: "I have been reliably informed that Jordan and Stephenson admitted to several persons, before they fled to Perry county last week, that "they whipped Hardin to death on purpose, knowing it would be blamed on the Ku-klux, and they could then get the militia to Maury county." They have not been heard from since they left.

FOREWARNED — FOREARMED. — We have positive information that the infamous Clayton, on going away, left an agent here, who started to Nashville yesterday with requisitions for about fifty refugees *and others*; and, furthermore, that this agent stated that he had the assurance that these requisitions will be signed on arriving at the capitol.

ATTEND the great reduction sale at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Condensed Summary of the Proceedings of Wednesday.

NASHVILLE, January 27, 1869.

Senate.

The Senate was called to order at ten o'clock a.m., Speaker Senter in the chair and eighteen members present.

NEW BUSINESS.

By Mr. Keith: A bill to protect the revenue of counties in regard to the County Trustees' bond.

By Mr. Rodgers: A resolution requiring the Registrars of voters in this State to return the number of colored voters to the Secretary's office, so as to ascertain the correct number of qualified colored voters in the State. Adopted under a suspension of the rules.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The resolution offered by Mr. Wisener a few days since, which was made the special order of the day, instructing the Committee on Common Schools to examine and ascertain the amount of the school fund and report a bill authorizing the issuance of State bonds to accomplish that object, was adopted.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To incorporate the Southern Railroad Company. Laid on the table.

The bill exempting capital from taxation to encourage manufacturing in the State. Laid on the table.

To amend the charter of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company. Passed.

To more fully define the rights of landlords and tenants. Passed

Adjourned to 10 a.m. to-morrow.

House.

The House was called to order at ten a.m., Mr. Speaker Richards in the chair, and sixty members present.

Speaker Richards presented the following dispatch, which was read:

MEMPHIS, January 27, 1869.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives are requested to direct me to suspend the collection of the privilege tax on the reading of the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton this evening.

JOHN LOAGUE,
Clerk County Court of Shelby.

The dispatch was referred to the Committee on Finance and Ways and Means.

NEW BUSINESS.

By Mr. Murray: Resolution requesting the joint select committee on the Constitution to report back the amendment to the Constitution which provides that the capitation tax should be equalized.

Mr. Wines offered a resolution in lieu, requesting the committee to report to the House its action on the various bills submitted to it, for amending the Constitution so as to extend the franchise. Laid on the table; ayes 53, noes 15; after which the House reconsidered the vote and rejected the resolution in lieu; ayes 18, noes 57. The original resolution was then adopted.

By Mr. Williams: Bill requiring colored men to pay poll tax. Passed first reading and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

was granted to the following members Messrs. Chiles, Griffith and Robinson for a week, and Messrs. Sparkman and Carter until Monday.

Adjourned to 2 p.m.

Afternoon Session.

The introduction of new business being still in order, Mr. Waters introduced a bill to protect the interests of the State, by providing that hereafter the salary of railroad receivers shall not exceed four dollars a day for the time occupied in transacting necessary duties. It further provides that no officer of any road in arrears to the State shall receive more than four dollars a day, and further requiring receivers to make a monthly statement on the tenth of each month.

THE COURTS.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—The following judgments were obtained in this court yesterday, to-wit:

1699 Neil vs Wynn—Judgment for plaintiff, $1592 81.

1624 McKeon vs German Casino, Judgment for plaintiff, $170 00.

1678 Mayer et al vs Demmons—Judgment for plaintiff, $493 40.

1677 Dickinson vs Shaw & Co.—Judgment for plaintiff, $473 36.

1560 Selden vs Montgomery—Judgment for plaintiff. $2566 20.

1646 Hengold vs Zaerfulet al—Judgment for plaintiff, $81 25.

To-day is motion day. Motions properly entered on Motion Docket will be heard and determined. Writs of inquiry will also be executed; after which the case of Droescher vs Waddell will be called for trial, it having been specially set for to-day.

CIRCUIT COURT—*George W. Reeves, Judge.*—The case of W. L. Stewart vs. Mitchell being the first case on yesterday's calendar, engaged the Court the entire day, and not being concluded, the trial will be resumed this morning. After the above case is disposed of, the untried cases on yesterday's calendar will be taken up and heard. The following orders were made and entered yesterday, to-wit: D. Weaver, trustee, vs. Grant White Lead Oil Company—Judgment for plaintiff, $498 91; Snyder vs. Bain—judgment set aside; Holland vs. Kraus & Co.—judgment set aside.

CHANCERY COURT.—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—Court stands adjourned until Monday morning next. List of cases for that day will appear in Sunday's issue. The Clerk and Master will take an account to-day in the case of Williams vs. Coffer et al.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—One of the finest houses of the season was in attendance at the New Memphis last night to witness *Funchon*, the occasion being the farewell benefit of Miss Maggie Mitchell. The cast embraced the majority of the company, and was made with extraordinary fitness and discretion. Most of our theater-goers have seen Miss Mitchell as Fanchon, and we feel when speaking of her rendition of it, as if we were performing a work of supererogation. She, indeed, created the character, and her rendition is the model which all others who attempt to play it have adopted, and the standard by which they are judged. Mr. Collier never played to better advantage than in the *role* of "Landry." It just suits him, the character, as it were, seeming to come naturally to him. The gentlemen and ladies of the company all acted exceedingly well, and received marks of decided approbation several times. Mrs. Lanagan, especially, as "Old Fadet," was two or three times loudly applauded. The shadow dance was received, as it ever is, with the most marked favor. To-night is the last night of Miss Maggie, and we can safely venture our reputation as a prophet on saying that she will have a full house to bid her adieu. The plays are *Little Treasure* and *Magot*.

TABLEAUX.—We understand that the ladies of the congregation of the Church of St. Lazarus have it in contemplation to give an entertainment in a few days that shall comprise tableaux and vocal and instrumental music, the whole to be under the direction of Mrs. Thompson, lessee of the New Memphis, whose good taste, culture and nice discrimination will be exercised to their utmost for the occasion. From what we learn, this entertainment is likely to prove one of the most attractive that we have had in Memphis in many years, and we hope it will be patronized as it deserves by those who delight in chaste, artistic performances.

IF you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main st. †

IF you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro, 281 Main st. †

THE SOUTHERN FARMER for February is out. It is handsomely printed, and contains several excellent illustrations. The leading article is on "Holstein or Dutch Cows." The engravings are of "Texelaar," a prize milch cow, and an "Improved traction engine and steam plow," both handsomely executed and well printed.

LADIES, Misses and Childrens' wool hose at cost price at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TWO TERMS, BEGINNING FEBRUARY 22, and SEPTEMBER 15, 1869. The Resident Professors are Theophilus Parsons, L.L.D., Emory Washburn, L.L.D., and Nathaniel Holmes, A.M. Gentlemen of distinction in the Profession lecture from time to time on special topics. Application may be made for circulars or further information to either of the Resident Professors. ja22

SPRING SESSION.

W. E. Ward's Seminary, Nashville, Tenn.,
WILL open on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1st. This school is now the leading Seminary of the South. It has the regular course of the best institutions in the United States.
ja20 W. E. WARD, Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH,
SEWANEE MOUNTAIN, TENN.
THE next Term of the Junior Department will open at University Place, Tenn.,
On the 10th Day of February, 1869.
Boys received at any age and prepared for College. Location perfectly healthy—2000 feet above the sea. $100 covers expense, board and tuition, for three months. For circulars and information address G. R. Fairbanks, Esq., General Treasurer, University Place, Tenn.
C. T. QUINTARD, D.D., L.L.D.
Vice Chancellor.
ja5 eod³

Washington College, Virginia.
THE SECOND TERM OF THE CURRENT Session of Washington College, General ROBERT E. LEE, President,
Begins on the 1st of February,
and continues to the end of June. Students entering for this term pay half the usual fees. The organization of the College is complete, in all the usual departments of academic and scientific education, with a full course of Professors and assistants. In addition to the ordinary scientific studies, a full course is taught in CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING, and diplomas are conferred in this school. The ENGLISH LANGUAGE also, is made a distinct and thorough branch of study. The SCHOOL OF LAW is in charge of Judge John W. Brockenbrough, L.L.D. The entire expenses for the term need not exceed $170. For Catalogues address E. C. GORDON, Clerk of Faculty,
ja19 Lexington, Virginia.

BRINKLEY FEMALE COLLEGE,
Memphis, Tenn.
THIS Institution will open MONDAY, 4th January, 1869. It is located at the southern terminus of DeSoto street, convenient to the street cars. The College grounds contain six acres, with buildings finely adapted to College purposes.

TERMS PER SESSION OF 5 MONTHS.
(In Advance.)

For all Branches of Education taught in Female Colleges, including a full course of English, Ancient and Modern Languages	$ 30 00
For Harp, Guitar or Piano, Vocal and Instrumental	50 00
For Board in College, including furnished room, fuel, towels, lights and washing. Day Scholars can pay by the month, in advance. No INCIDENTAL FEES.	100 00

J. D. MEREDITH, President,
ja8 daw Memphis, Tenn.

UNION FEMALE COLLEGE,
Oxford, Mississippi.
Chartered by the State in 1854, and authorized to confer the Highest Educational Honors on Young Ladies.

MERITS—AIM—CARE.—Parents and Guardians are especially invited to consider the merits of this Institution. To educate—in the true sense of the word—to educate thoroughly the young ladies of the South, is its aim. The departments of Mathematics, Physical and Moral Sciences, Literature, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, etc., are ably filled by accomplished teachers, male and female.

Special care—it may be said, uncommon care is taken not only to thoroughly educate in the Arts and Sciences, but to render the pupils contented and happy, to train their moral sentiments, to cultivate correct tastes, to preserve their health, and to throw around them proper restraints. In short, to afford to patrons one of the very best regulated Institutions in the land.

APPARATUS.—Arrangements have been made to supply the College with suitable Apparatus sufficient to illustrate the Sciences, and to give a practical knowledge of them. In addition, the classes in Chemistry, Astronomy and Natural Philosophy, through the courtesy of the officers of the State University, will have access to its large and well appointed Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, excelled by none in the South, and to be favored with lectures and experimental illustrations by Drs. Garland and Hilgard, the learned Professors in these departments.

BUILDING—LOCATION.—The building, estimated to be worth $40,000, is commodious, comfortable and retired.

REFERENCES.—All patrons and pupils of the College.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT.—In charge of Rev. W. W. McMahon, is kept in a style seldom, if ever, equaled. All the teachers board in the College.

UNIFORMITY OF DRESS—ECONOMY.—Purple Calico, Brown Merino, Pink Delaine, Pink Lawn and White Dresses, Plain Hat, trimmed only with a band of black velvet. Those wishing to wear mourning are required to conform in plainness of dress, but not in color. As economy is the object of this arrangement, new pupils need not lay aside clothing already on hand, if as plain as the uniform, but when additional purchases are necessary, the uniform must be regarded.

EXPENSES.—Per session of 20 weeks, half in advance:

Preparatory Classes	$ 12 50
College Classes, proper	25 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	12 50
Music, each Instrument	25 00
Use of Instruments	5 00
Ornamental branches, usual rates.	
Board, Lodging, Washing, Fuel, Light and Attendance	100 00

Pupils charged at the above rates from the date of entrance until end of session in June, except in cases of protracted sickness.

R. G. BURNEY, Pres't of Trustees.
ja5daw C. H. BELL, Pres't of College.

ORIENTAL RESTAURANT.
SAMUEL CROGHAN, Prop'r,
NO. 36 NORTH COURT ST.
DAY BOARDERS AT 7 DOLLARS A WEEK (Twenty-one tickets) as a person can eat just when he feels like it. Oysters, Game, etc., always on hand.
☞ Orders for private parties promptly attended to. ja29

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—
HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
—ON THE—
Thirty-first Day of December, 1868,
MADE TO THE
Comptroller of the State of Tennessee.

1. The name of this Company is the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

CAPITAL.

2. The amount of capital stock is ... $1,000,000 00
3. The amount of capital stock paid up is ... 1,000,000 00

ASSETS.

4. Cash on hand and in bank		$124,601 79
Cash in hands of agents, and in course of transmission		124,082 29
Bills receivable for loans, secured by bond and mortgage, (first lien		359,899 79
Real estate unencumbered		125,000 00
Rents and interest accrued, payable January 1, 1869		11,142 93
5. Stocks and bonds as per schedule filed with Comptroller of State,	1,502,682 92	
		$2,247,209 72

LIABILITIES.

6. Liabilities to banks or others, due or not due	$	
6. Losses adjusted and due		
7. Losses other unadjusted, or		
8. Adjusted and not due		129,880 99
9. Loss in suspense, awaiting further proof		
10. All other claims against the Company, dividends unpaid		32 00
		$129,913 99

MISCELLANEOUS.

11. The greatest amount insured in any one risk is $20,000, except in special cases.
12. The amount insured in any one city, town or village, depends upon its size and how built.
13. The amount insured in any one block, depends as above.
14. Certified copy of the Charter of the Company, as filed heretofore.
15. General power of attorney for Agents to accept service of process previously filed.

GEORGE L. CHASE, President.
GEORGE M. COIT, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, Hartford county, } ss
January 7, 1869, personally appeared George L. Chase, President, and George M. Coit, Secretary of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement by them subscribed, is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of said Company, and exhibits, so far as can be ascertained at this date, its actual condition on the Thirty-first day of December, 1868.
Before me, GEO. SUMNER, Notary Public.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Nashville, January 1, 1869.

I, G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies, and I further certify that HENRY A. LITTLETON, Agent of said Company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore, said Hartford Fire Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of Insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tenn.

[SEAL.] G. W. BLACKBURN,
Comptroller of Tennessee.
By PLUNKET.

H. A. LITTLETON,
AGENT,
No. 22 Madison Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENN.
ja31

CONDITION
—OF THE—
ÆTNA
INSURANCE COMPANY
HARTFORD, CONN.
January 1, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL, - $3,000,000

ASSETS at Market Value:

Cash on hand in Bank and in transit,		$ 502,629 57
Real Estate (unincumber'd)		253,319 14
Bank Stock,		1,307,330 00
Mortgage Bonds,		917,700 00
U. S., State and City Stock and other public Securities,		2,079,953 00
		$5,150,931 71
Total Liabilities,		289,553 98
Net Assets,		$4,861,377 73

☞ Duly attested, sworn to, and signed.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, January 1, 1869.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Comptroller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Ætna Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said company have complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on insurance companies, and I further certify that H. A. Littleton, agent of said company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore, said Ætna Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
Comptroller of Tennessee.

H. A. LITTLETON
AGENT,
No. 22 Madison Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.
ja17

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000
Security, by Law of State of Ohio,
$2,000,000.
ENTERPRISE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF CINCINNATI.
THOMAS SHERLOCK, - - - President

DIRECTORS.—R. M. Bishop, of R. M. Bishop & Co.; Theo. Cook, of Baker,

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, MEMPHIS, January 29, 1869.

FINANCE.

The Money market to-day was quiet. Some little excitement was manifested by parties who held obligations of the late Merchants National Bank of Little Rock, and a small balance held by the First National in favor of the defunct institution was garnisheed at an early hour, but as far as we can learn no serious loss will be sustained by our bankers—they, as a general thing, having looked upon the late concern as shaky for some time back.

Money is easy enough for all legitimate purposes, though the drain upon our discount houses to carry cotton during the last few dull days has been quite heavy, and the bank accounts of many of our leading cotton sellers have been much reduced. A day or two of activity, however, will remedy this matter and deposits will again assume their old proportions. A No. 1 paper is taken at 7@9 per cent. from regular customers.

Eastern Exchange is offered freely at some banks while others complain of a scarcity, but all of them get about as much as they can conveniently take without ordering on currency. Rates are steady.

	Buying.	Selling
New England	¾ dis.	par@¼ dis.
New York	¾ dis.	" " "
St. Louis	¾ "	"
Louisville	¾ "	"
Cincinnati	¾ "	"
New Orleans	¾@¾ dis.	par@¼ prem.

City Bonds are in fair demand at 52½@53c, but there are only a few on the market. An order for $200,000 on New York account was received but could not be filled. One dealer bought two Bonds during the day at 52½@52¾c to close out a small order, and after thoroughly sifting the market was satisfied that $24,000 would cover all held for sale. While we do not wish to misrepresent any matter pertaining to our city securities we must protest against the action of some of our merchants and property holders in traducing the credit of our city. On more than one occasion we have heard of planters wishing to invest in our City Bonds but who were deterred from doing so by the advice of their merchants. Our advice to planters is to pay no attention whatever to men who would run down the credit of their city. Many of them—by far the larger number—know nothing whatever about city matters—do not even take sufficient interest in its affairs to cast their votes at an election. How, then, can they be capable of giving advice on the state of its finances? The financial columns of the City Press are the proper places to find information on this subject. We have for months stated that City Bonds were a good investment. When they were selling at 48c we advised our capitalists to buy. They have since gone up to 55c, and now are not to be found in any quarters at less than 53@54c.

City Scrip proper is in demand at 74@75c, while Ledger Balances are not taken at better than 70@72c. Why there should be a difference we do not know, except that parties have sold Scrip short or consider the Scrip more available against the city than other evidences of indebtedness. It may be that suits are about to be entered, and in that event Scrip would be most desirable.

County Warrants are in large demand but we can give no quotations. One dealer sells in a small way to taxpayers at 75c, but would not sell to speculators at any figure. Holders generally are waiting to see what effect the new Board will have upon the market, and we question whether 80c would tempt them to sell.

Police Scrip is firm and unchanged.

The New York Stock market was steady at the opening with leading shares some better. At 2 p.m. there was no material change, though somewhat Bearish, and closed steady as follows, with a slight improvement in prominent shares: Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Ex., 29½; American Ex., 43; Adams Ex., 62½; United States Ex., 54½; Merchants Union Ex., 16½; Quicksilver, 24½; Canton, 59½; Pacific Mail, 120½; Western Union Telegraph Co., 38½; New York Central, 163½; Erie, 38; Hudson, 134; Reading, 97½; Chicago & Alton, —; preferred, —; Toledo, W. & F. W., 66; preferred, 78½; St. Paul, 74; preferred, 96½; Ft. Wayne, 123½; Ohio & Mississippi, 39½; Michigan Central, 129; Michigan Southern, 95; Illinois Central, 138½; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 95½; Cleveland & Toledo, 105½; Rock Island, 133½; Chicago & Northwestern, 84½; preferred, 92.

There were no sales reported in Tennessee Bonds. Old held at 67@68; new 67½@68.

Gold opened in New York at 136½ and closed at the same. Carrying at 6 per cent. Sterling Exchange steady at 109½ for 60 day bills. Money was easy on call at 6@7 per cent.

Governments opened dull but generally steady. At noon they were firmer with a better demand, and at the close were unchanged with more offerings than bids.

Bonds of 1881	113½
5 20 Bonds of 1862	113½
" " " 1864	109½
" " " 1865	110½
" " " 1865, New	108½
" " " 1867	108½
" " " 1868	108½
10-40	108½
Pacific Sixes	101½

We note a sale of Gold to-day at 136—amount $2000. This was nearly 1c above the market but it was taken by a dealer. Brokers buy at 1@1⅛ under and sell at New York quotations. There is but a light demand from the interior.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market was steady at the opening to-day—Uplands 11¼d; Orleans 11½@11¾d. At 1:20 p.m. it was steady and unchanged on spot. Uplands afloat 11¼d. Sales 12,000 bales.

The New York market opened quiet but firm—Low Middlings 28½c; Uplands 29c; Mobile 29½c; Orleans 29½c; Good Middlings 30c. There was no change at noon, and closed quiet but weak at same quotations. Sales 2000 bales, of which 1200 are in transit.

The New Orleans market at 11:45 a.m. was dull with Middlings at 27½c. At 2:15 p.m. the demand was fair but at lower rates—Middlings 27@27½c. Sales 3000 bales.

Our market was dull with only one or two large buyers around. One of them bought two lots—one of 500 bales averaging a good style of Low Middlings at 27½c, and one lot of 250 bales, 114 of which was Low Middlings at 27c, and 136 Middlings at 27½c. This we may say was all that was done. The other buyers wanted Middlings at 27c, and it is probable that a few outside bales may have been picked up at that figure, but holders generally asked 27½@28c, and were firm. We quote as follows:

Ordinary	25 @25½
Good Ordinary	26 @26½
Low Middlings	27 @—
Middlings	27½@—
Strict Middlings	28 @—
Good Middlings	29 @—

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, January 29, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		67
Received to-day	2,171	
Received previously	164,485	166,656
		166,703
Exported to-day	1,555	
Exported previously	146,080	147,635
Stock on hand at 12 m		19,068

The stock has increased 616 bales in the past twenty-four hours, and is heavier than at any time this season. Of the day's receipts, 545 bales came by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 210 having been reshipped at Moscow from the Somerville Branch. The Memphis and Ohio Railroad brought 303; Mississippi and Tennessee, 280; Little Rock Railroad, 15; wagons, 150; and steamers, 878. Of exports, steamers carried 1147 bales; Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 150; and Memphis and Ohio Railroad, 288.

The weekly Liverpool statement is as follows: Week's sales, 77,000 bales; for export, 12,000; to speculators, 19,000; stock, 269,000, of which 77,000 are American; stock afloat, 801,000, of which 141,000 are American. Compared with last week, this shows a falling off of 10,000 bales in total sales. Speculators took 1000 bales more, while 4000 bales less were exported. The stock on hand has fallen off 26,000 bales, the American decreasing 5000 bales. The stock afloat has increased 10,000 bales, the American increasing 11,000 bales.

TRADE.

The general markets to-day were active and prices firm. Orders from White river are increasing since the militia have been withdrawn from that section, and all the packets bound for that stream go out with excellent cargoes of assorted merchandise. The receipts from points along the Ohio and Mississippi are not large but are ample for the demand.

The South is rapidly changing her position in the eyes of Northern business men. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: It is matter of congratulation that we notice a steady appreciation of the securities of the Southern and Southwestern States. They evidence a financial reconstruction, the result of well-directed industry, which is even more important than the political reconstruction so warmly debated by Congress and at the elections. Labor will tell almost everywhere, though it may be frequently advanced by timely and judicious legislation. The South has grown the past year large and very valuable crops of almost all its great staples, which must necessarily bring to it a large amount of cash means and a corresponding credit for many things that the section requires even more than money. Already the merchants and manufacturers of the East are turning their attention to the South as desirable customers. This trade intercourse will do much to soften partisan asperities, and will speedily open a way for the settlement of the political differences supposed to stand in the way of the fullest development of the resources of that rich region.

There is a good supply of green APPLES in the market and choice qualities are in fair local demand at 5 to $7 per barrel.

Mixed BEANS are dull at 2 50 to $3 per bushel. Navy are in good supply at 3 50 to $4.

The stock of BUTTER has become very large and is daily accumulating. Much of it is held at a limit far above the market value. Choice Western and Tennessee are selling at 30 to 35c, with a downward tendency on all grades.

The BAGGING market is dull and nominal. Light weight Kentucky, 18½ to 19c; heavy, 19 to 23c.

In PROVISIONS we have no advance to note but the firmness amounts almost to the same thing. MESS PORK $32 50 in lots or by the single barrel. BULK MEATS are in good demand. Clear Sides 18c; Clear Rib 17½c; Rib Sides 17c; Shoulders 13½ to 14c; Hams 16½ to 17c. We note a sale of 40 000 pounds Clear Sides, to arrive, at 17½c; 10,000 pounds Shoulders at 13½c. BACON out of market. Plain Sugar Cured Hams 18½ to 20c; Sugar Cured Shoulders 16 to 16½c. LARD is firm and stock light—Tierces 20½ to 21c; Kegs 21½ to 22c.

There is a fair demand for BEESWAX at 30 to 32c.

The stock of CHEESE is very fair, and demand good. Factory, 19 to 20c; English Dairy, 19 to 19½c; Western Reserve, 18½ to 19c; English Gloster, 20 to 21c.

The COFFEE market is steady, and stock large. We quote common to choice Rio, 19 to 23c in jobbing way. Java, 35 to 38c. From first hands in lots of 25 to 100 sacks, Ordinary, 17½ to 18c; Fair, 19 to 20c; Good, 21 to 22c; Prime, 22½ to 22½c; Choice, 23 to 23½c.

In FEED there is little change. CORN on levee 68 to 70c; from store 75c. OATS are steady; 70 to 72c on levee and 75c from store, with fair demand for choice seed oats. BRAN is scarce and firm at $25 per ton. SHIP STUFF is in demand by distillers at $30 per ton. HAY lower. Sales 50 bales at $24 on levee.

The CORNMEAL market is amply supplied and prices irregular. Selling on levee at 3 25 to $3 50; from store at 3 75 to $4.

The EGGS market declines daily with big stock. Selling at 15 to 18c per dozen.

The demand for DRIED FRUIT is active. Dried Apples, 7 to 9c; Peaches, 10 to 12c; Currants, 18 to 20c; layer Raisins per box, 4 50 to $4 75; half boxes, 2 90 to $3; quarter boxes, 1 75 to $2; Citron, 40 to 50c; almonds, 45 to 50c; Prunes, 20 to 25c.

There is some demand for low FLOURS but choice brands are dull. Fine, 6 to $6 50; Super, 7 to $7 50; X, 8 to $8 50; XX, 9 to $9 50; XXX and Fancy brands, 10 to $12.

The demand for HIDES is active and receipts moderate. Green, 9 to 9½; Salt, 10 to 11c; Dry Salt, 19c; Dry Flint, 21c; Deer Skins, green, 15 to 16c; dry, 33 to 35c.

We learn of no change in the demand for IRON TIES. We quote nominally at 6 to 7c as to style.

Cape and Alabama LIME held at 2 to $2 25 per barrel. Other brands, 1 75 to $2.

The receipts of SUGAR and MOLASSES keep the market well supplied while the demand is very good. We quote Inferior Sugars 10½ to 11c; Common 11½ to 12c; Fair 12½ to 13½c; Fully Fair 13¾ to 14c; Prime 14½ to 15c; Choice 14½ to 15c; Yellow Clarified 15½ to 16c; White Clarified 16½ to 17½. Common Molasses 65 to 70c; Fair 70 to 75c; Prime 75 to 80c; Choice 80 to 85c.

The stock of PRODUCE is ample and prices steady. Peach Blow POTATOES are held at $2 50 on flatboat and 2 75 to $3 in store. Pink Eyes $4 50 on flat and 4 75 to $5 in store. Russets $4 in store. Choice ONIONS are scarce. Selling at 5 50 to $6 50, as to condition.

The POULTRY market is moderately supplied. Turkeys, 18 to $20; geese, 7 to $8; ducks, 4 50 to $5; chickens, 5 to $5 50.

The stock of SALT is large and demand very good. Held at $3 in lots on levee; from store, 3 10 to $3 25; in sacks from store, 2 75 to $3.

The STOCK market is firm with light supply on hand. Extra fine beeves, 7½ to 8c; good, 6½ to 7c; No. 2, 4 to 5c; Texas and inferior, 2 to 3c. Sheep, choice, 6 to $8; inferior, 3 to $5. Hogs, 9 to 10c, with good stock; dressed hogs are in fair supply at 12 to 12½c.

The TOBACCO market is firmer, and dealers are asking an advance on all manufactured goods.

There is a very good demand for common WHISKY, and prices are firm. Highwines, $1.

$1000 REWARD!

THE above amount will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who murdered J. J. MASTER, near Ripley, Tippah county, Miss., on last Thursday, 21st inst. The murder was committed near Mr. Rives'. [ja27 daw*] W. DENNIS.

JOHN REED,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 62 Jefferson Street, entrance in alley. Special attention given to Stair Work. Houses and verandahs framed ready for shipping. [nov21 1m

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad

TO MADISON AND LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Going West—Leave Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a.m.
Coming East—Leave Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7:30 a.m. Arrive at Memphis at 1 o'clock p.m.

S. E. BEAUMONT, General Superintendent.

oc2

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express, R. R. time	5:30 a.m.	3:00 p.m
" City time	6:10 a.m.	
Night Express, R. R. time	9:00 p.m.	9:00 a.m
" City time	2:55 p.m.	

Ticket offices No. 237½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.

SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	3:00 p.m.	3:05 p.m.
Accom'n, daily, ex. Sunday	8:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Freight daily, except Sunday	4:15 p.m.	7:00 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, August 16, 1868.

A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. aug18

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

A rain fell on Thursday night, and yesterday was a windy, disagreeable day, with indications of more rain. The river at this point is falling, and has gone down 3 feet 4 inches in all since the decline set in. It is now 7 feet 8 inches below high water mark. The Arkansas is falling, but with plenty of water to Fort Smith. White river is also falling. The latest news from all points above will be found in our telegraphic columns on another page.

Arrivals.

Steamer Commonwealth, St. Louis.
" P. W Strader, Louisville.
" Louisville, Louisville.
" Liberty, White River.
" Laura, " "
" Natoma, Friar's Point.
" Bermuda, Arkansas River.
" Octavia, " "
" Rubicon, Vicksburg.
" Ben Campbell, Osceola.

Departures.

Steamer Octavia, Louisville.
" G. W. Cheek, Hale's Point.
" Commonwealth, New Orleans.
" P. W Strader, " "
" Louisville, " "
" Rubicon, St. Louis.

In Port.

Laura, Liberty, Minneola, Bermuda, T. H. Allen, Linton and Ben Campbell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Several towboats passed up yesterday. Among them were the Tigress and Stella.

The Natoma went out with a good trip.

The dredgeboat, Octavia, which towed a surveying boat to the mouth of the Arkansas, passed up yesterday on her way to Louisville.

The Laura, which has been plying on the tributaries of White river, came up yesterday and will lay here to repair. Her boilers are out of kilter and her chimneys have the Grecian bend badly.

The City Council of Little Rock have purchased 500 feet front, or the north fractional half of block "O," for the sum of $23 400, and will add it to the landing, improving the latter very much thereby. We are glad to note this evidence of prosperity in our neighbor.

The P. W. Strader, Louisville and Commonwealth, passed down yesterday for New Orleans with good trips.

Capt. Ed. Judge is still in town and enjoys the freedom of the city.

Capt. W. J. Ashford yesterday purchased the steamer Argosy and will put her in the White river trade as a regular Thursday packet, leaving here on her first trip on February 4th, inst. The Argosy is a swift stern wheel steamer, a good carrier and has superior passenger accommodations. She will, no doubt, soon build up her day and become a popular institution in the trade. The business now doing will, it is said, support three boats handsomely. We did not learn the terms of the sale.

The City of Alton, Capt. J. B. Archer, will pass up to-morrow for Cairo and St. Louis.

The Luminary, Capt. Dan Conway, will pass down to-morrow for Vicksburg and the bends.

The elegant steamer Belle St. Louis, Capt. Ziegler, will leave at 4 p.m. today for Cairo and St. Louis, connecting with the trains for all points North and South. The Belle is a favorite at this port, and Capt. Alex will be welcomed back on the deck of his fine packet by hosts of warm friends.

The Bermuda, with Jim Rowland in the office, backs out to-day for Pine Bluff and way landings.

The good steamer Linton, Capt. Les Ware, is the regular St. Francis river packet to day. She goes to Wittsburg and makes all way landings.

The elegant U. S. mail packet Liberty, Capt. J. B. Davis, came in yesterday from White river with a full list of passengers and over 400 bales of cotton. She returns to-day, making all way landings, to Jacksonport, connecting with the Little Rock train, and with the Fairy Queen for Black and Little Red rivers. Jimmy Thompson and Charley Sharpe are her popular clerks.

The new U. S. mail packet Thos. H. Allen, with Capt. Reese Pritchard on the roof, will back out to-day for Pine Bluff and Little Rock. She makes close connection with the Fort Smith packets. Her passenger accommodations are not excelled upon the river, and her officers are pleasant gentlemen. In the office will be found Messrs. Walker and Thomas, both competent clerks.

The Liberty brought in a large amount of dressed pork from Des Arc. We may expect heavy shipments regularly from that point.

We don't often hear of a river pilot who so far forgets himself as to get his name in the police reports. As a class they are gentlemen, and we are happy to say that out of the hundreds who ply the river there is but one brute. His name is John Dean, and his residence is Louisville. He has been twice arrested in that city for cruelly beating his wife. Same on him. He should be ruled out of the fraternity.

The pilots' strike at Mobile has been settled. One hundred dollars per month is the price fixed.

The Mollie Hambleton, Capt. Hampton, leaves on Tuesday for Cairo.

The good steamer Minneola, Capt. Miller, with Mr. Grubb in the office, is the only packet bound up the Ohio today, and passengers will find her all they desire. Attentive and polite, her officers are No. 1 travelling companions, while her accommodations are unexceptionable. She leaves at sharp five with a good trip.

The Mary Houston, Capt. Dunham, will pass up for Louisville to-day. She is a new and elegant packet.

The Ben Campbell, Capt. Weller, will leave to-day for Osceola, and all way points on the Mississippi. She is a regular packet. Jim Hall is her Secretary. She came in last night with an excellent trip of freight and people.

The Vicksburg *Herald* says:

The interest of Capt. Wiley, in the steamer Plain City, now running in the Grand Lake trade, was sold yesterday to Capt. J. W. Smith and several enterprising merchants. The boat is to be continued in her present trade.

We learned yesterday that the "Bass levee," just below Lake Providence, gave way night before last.

DRY GOODS.

J. W. DICKSON,

(Late of the house of Menken Bros.,)

— WITH —

HOWELL, WOOD & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,

332 Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

Our Wholesale Department is complete.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR OSCEOLA.

Regular Memphis and Osceola Packet—For handolph, Osceola and all Way Landings
BEN CAMPBELL.....Weller master
This elegant passenger steame will leave
THIS DAY, 30th inst., at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage apply on board. ja30

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Regular New Orleans and Louisville Packet For Cairo and Louisville.
MARY HOUSTON.....L. B. Dunham master
This splendid passenger steamer will leave as above
THIS DAY, 30th inst., at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja30 No. 7½ Madison street.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Regular Memphis and Arkansas River United States Mail Packet.
THOS. H. ALLEN.....Reese Pritchard master
This splendid passenger steamer will leave as above
SATURDAY, 30th inst., at 5 p.m.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent,
ja29 304 Front st., Mosby Block.

FOR VICKSBURG.

Regular St. Louis, Memphis and Vicksburg U. S. Mail Packet—For St. Louis.
CITY OF ALTON.....J. B. Archer master
This splendid passenger packet will leave as above
SUNDAY, 31st inst., at 5 p.m.
Freight received at the St. Louis Wharfboat.
FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.
ja30

Regular St. Louis, Memphis and Vicksburg U. S. Mail Packet—For Vicksburg.
LUMINARY.....Dan Conway master
This elegant and swift steamer will leave as above
SATURDAY, 30th inst., at 10 a.m.
Freight received at St. Louis Wharfboat.
FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.
ja29

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company—United States Mail.
BELLE ST. LOUIS.....Zeigler master
This superb passenger steamer will leave as above on
SATURDAY, 30th inst., at 4 p.m.
FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't
ja29

FOR PINE BLUFF.

Regular Memphis and Ark. River Saturday Packet—For Helena, Napoleon and Pine Bluff.
BERMUDA.....John Claycomb master
This elegant passenger steamer will leave
THIS DAY, 30th inst., at 5 p.m.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
ja30 No. 280 Front street.

Regular Pine Bluff Packet—Connects at Pine Bluff with St. Hamilton for Little Rock.
BERMUDA.....John Claycomb master
This fine passenger packet will leave as above, on
SATURDAY, 30 h inst., at 5 p.m.
VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents,
ja29 254 Front street.

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company. For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.
MINNEOLA.....Miller master
This elegant and fleet passenger steamer will leave
SATURDAY, 30th inst., at 5 p.m.
JAS. T. BOURNE & CO., Agents,
ja28 No. 12 Jefferson street.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Memphis and White River U.S. Mail Packet Co
LIBERTY NO. 2.....Davis master
This splendid passenger packet will leave as above on
THIS DAY, 30th inst., at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja30 No. 7½ Madison street.

Regular Memphis and White River Thursday Packet.
ARGOSY.....Ashford master
This new and splendid passenger steamer will leave as above on
THURSDAY, February 4th, at 5 p m.
MART WALT CO., Agents,
ja30 No. 274 Front street.

Memphis and White River U.S. Mail Packet Co
LIBERTY No. 2.....Davis master
This excellent steamer leaves Memphis as above,
SATURDAY, 30th inst., at 5 p.m.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
J. A. Sayers, Passenger Agent. No. 190 Front street. ja28

FOR GAYOSO LANDING.

For Randolph, Osceola, Hale's Point and Gayoso Landing.
The elegant passenger steamer MOLLIE HAMBLETON, C. Hampton master, W. P. Paul clerk, will leave Memphis as above EVERY TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 p.m. LARRY HARMSTAD, Ag't.
ja21 Star Wharfboat, foot of Monroe st.

FOR ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

Regular Saturday St. Francis River Packet.
For Madison, Wittsburg and all Way Landings
LINTON.....Jim Snell, Master
LESLIE WARE, Clerk.
THIS steamer will leave as above every SATURDAY on the completion of season; returning, leave Wittsburg every TUESDAY, at 2 o'clock p.m.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents,
ja3 254 Front street.

Memphis and St. Francis River Tuesday Packet.
For Helena, Wittsburg and St. Francis River.
The new and elegant Sidewheel Passenger Packet,
SAINT FRANCIS,
Capt. T. R. Bowman, - - Sam C. Paine, Clerk
WILL leave Memphis on her first trip TUESDAY, November 24th, for Helena and St. Francis river, and EVERY TUESDAY THEREAFTER.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
nov19 tf No. 7½ Madison street.

MEMPHIS & ARKANSAS RIVER Packet Comp'y.

THE FOLLOWING ELEGANT PASSENGER Boats of this LINE will leave Memphis hereafter THREE TIMES A WEEK, as follows:

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock p.m.,

THOMAS H. ALLEN.....Reese Pritchard, Master
W. A. CALDWELL.....H. L. Haines, Master
OZARK.....H. Blackwell, Master
EGGOSY.....W. T. Berry, Master
LENI LEOTA.....M. Bowland, Master

Connecting at LITTLE ROCK with the Company's new and light-draught packets for Fort Smith and Fort Gibson. Close connections made both ways.

AMERICAN.....Jno. W. Williams, Master
VAN BUREN.....James Bowlin, Master
FORT GIBSON.....John Woodburn, Master
FORT SMITH.....Ed. Bowland, Master

All of the above boats were built expressly for the trade, and are particularly well adapted to it. Passengers and freight will be put through by this line to all points on the Arkansas river without detention, and at reasonable rates.

All persons shipping freight for any point on the Arkansas river from North or East of Memphis, should have their goods consigned to "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company," at Memphis. Merchandise shipped from New Orleans should be consigned to Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, Napoleon, Ark.

Freight received at any time at the Company's office. JNO. D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent,
ja26 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

FOR SALE.

LAND AND LOTS FOR SALE.

87 ACRES opposite Bray's Station, adjoining south side of Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 18 miles east of Memphis.

128 ACRES, known as the Giles Farm, on east bank of the Mississippi river, opposite lower end of Island No. 40 and 10 miles north of Memphis—90 acres under cultivation, and about 40 acres deadened.

LOT on east side of Bayou Gayoso, 221 feet on Court street, with small Frame House. Clear of lease.

LOT on east side of Bayou, fronting 100 feet on Madison street, on which is a Board Yard. Subject to lease.

LOT, with Cotton Shed, (formerly Barnes' Cotton Shed, now used for a Wagon Yard) fronting 142 feet on Madison street and 141 feet on Court street, a few rods west of Charleston avenue. Clear of lease.

LOT on east side of Bayou, fronting 235 feet on north side of Court street, on which stands Carroll, Walker & Co.'s Cotton Shed. Subject to lease.

LOT, fronting 50 feet on Charleston avenue, on which stands the Grocery of Thos. O'Mahoney, and extending 200 feet to Court street.

For terms inquire of

THOS. WICKERSHAM,
No. 9, Second Floor,
ja4 Postoffice Building.

Four Plantations for Sale or Rent.

THREE Plantations, containing about 500 acres each, together with stock, corn, fodder, implements, etc., on same. These farms are situated about twenty miles from Memphis, near Pleasant Hill, DeSoto county, Mississippi. The other farm contains about 1500 acres, and is situated in Ashley county, Arkansas. For terms apply to me, near Pleasant Hill, Miss.

T. A. MAXWELL.

Refer to E. M. Apperson & Co. and Taylor & Read, Memphis, Tenn. de21 1m

INSURANCE.

Statement of the Condition

—OF THE—

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE

Insurance Company,

—ON THE—

1st Day of November, 1868

The Name of the Company is

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

It is Located in Hartford, Connecticut.

Being a purely Mutual Company, it has no Capital Stock.

The assets of the Company are as follows:

Cash on hand and in hands of agents and other persons	$ 150,776 52
Real estate unencumbered	149,304 04
United States Bonds, par value	3,007,000 00
State of Connecticut, par value	1,000,000 00
City of Evansville, Ind	15,000 00
City of Toledo, Ohio	20,000 00
Bank and railroad stocks owned by Company	62,205 00
Loans on bond and mortgage, being first liens on unencumbered real estate, worth double the amount loaned	6,692,454 81
Debts otherwise secured	240,065 00
Debts for premiums, notes bearing interest	9,186,139 98
All other securities, including premiums in hands of agents and trustees	601,891 25
Total assets	$21,094,920 00

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due	$336,250 00
Losses unadjusted	50,000 00
All other claims against the Company and dividends not due, estimated	300,000 00
Total liabilities	$686,250 00
The largest am't insured in one risk	$25,000 00
Amount in other Companies, unlimited.	
Amount in any one block, "	

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, }
County of Hartford. }

Guy R. Phelps, President, and Woolbridge S. Olmsted, Secretary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of said Company for the year ending December 31, 1868, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

GUY R. PHELPS, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this the 30th day of November, 1868.

GEO. S. GILMAN, Notary Public.

Know all men by these presents, that the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., do hereby authorize Benjamin F. White, Jr., Attorney in the State of Tennessee, for and on behalf of said Company, to accept and acknowledge service of all process whether mesne or final in any action or proceeding against said Company in any of the Courts of said State of Tennessee, and it is hereby admitted and agreed that such service of the process aforesaid shall be taken and held to be valid and sufficient in that behalf the same as if served upon said Company according to the laws and practice of said state, or of any other State, and all claims or rights of error by reason of the manner of such service is hereby expressly waived and relinquished.

Witness our hands and the seal of the Company, this the 3d day of November, 1868.

GUY R. PHELPS, President.
W. S. OLMSTED, Secretary.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
NASHVILLE, TENN., December 12, 1868. }

I certify that the foregoing is a copy of the original statement of the Company now on file in my office.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
NASHVILLE, January 1, 1869. }

I, G. W. Blackburn, Comptroller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the state of Connecticut, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that Carpenter & White, Agents of said Company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases; wherefore, said Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis, Shelby county, Tenn.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller of Tennessee.

CARPENTER & WHITE, Agents,

45 Madison Street,

ja4 Kit William's Block.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital and Assets over - $5,000,000 00

THE Ætna Insurance Company is the Trustee of its patrons to an extent ten fold greater than of its own Stockholders.

In 49 Years it has Paid for

Five thousand (5000) dwelling houses and contents.
Twenty-two hundred (2200) schools, churches and colleges.
Eight thousand (8000) stores and merchandise.
Forty-four hundred (4400) mills and manufactories.
Twenty-two hundred (2200) shipments by lake and river. Making a Total of

Losses Paid of - $23,000,000 00

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

Applications for insurance will be promptly attended to.

H. A. LITTLETON, Agent,
nov26 No. 92 Madison Street.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY BRANCH

—OF THE—

KNICKERBOCKER

Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

AT MEMPHIS, TENN.

Office, No. 18 Knickerbocker Building.

Assets, : : : $4,000,000

Policies Issued at this Office on all the popular plans, and the General Business transacted on the same terms as with the Home Office of the Company.

DIRECTORS AT MEMPHIS:

HENDERSON OWEN, of Messrs. Owen, McNutt & Co.
NEWTON FORD, of Messrs. Newton Ford & Co.
W. H. CHERRY, President Merchants' National Bank;
ALBERT PIKE, Attorney at Law;
R. J. SEMMES, of Messrs. R. J. Semmes & Co.,
CHARLES C. PARTEE, of Messrs. Partee & Harbert;
CHARLES KORTRECHT, Attorney at Law;
JOHN F. TREZEVANT, of Messrs. Boyster Trezevant & Co.;
JOHN MHOON, of Messrs. Mhoon & Co.;
NAT. S. GREEN, of Messrs. N. S. Green & Co.;
J. STANWOOD MENKEN, of Messrs. Menken Bros.;
M. F. KENNEDY, of Messrs. Kennedy, Williams & Russell.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS:

R. W. MITCHELL, M.D., FRANK RICE, M.D.

GENERAL AGENT,

JOHN F. WILKERSON,

For West Tennessee and North Mississippi.

MANAGERS:

S. R. CLARKE & CO.

feb18

LUMBER, ETC.

Lumber, Lumber.

OLDEST lumber merchants in the South. Yard established in Memphis 1847, offering Material of all kinds. Dressed and Building Flooring, Doors, Shingles, Ceiling, rough Laths, Weatherboarding, Glazed Sash, Blinds, Fencing. We don't intend to be undersold. Yard and office foot Washington, Front street, near river.

pl1 dawtm M. E. & W. COCHRAN.

1869

THE APPEAL!

THE APPEAL!

THE APPEAL!

PRICE REDUCED!

PRICE REDUCED!

PRICE REDUCED!

DAILY ONLY $10!

DAILY ONLY $10!

DAILY ONLY $10!

WEEKLY ONLY $2 50!

WEEKLY ONLY $2 50!

WEEKLY ONLY $2 50!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

Commence With the New Year

ADVERTISERS,

ADVERTISERS,

ADVERTISERS,

Will find it to their Interest to

Make Known Their Wants,

Make Known Their Wants,

Make Known Their Wants,

—IN THE—

DAILY APPEAL,

DAILY APPEAL,

DAILY APPEAL,

—OR THE—

WEEKLY APPEAL,

WEEKLY APPEAL!

WEEKLY APPEAL!

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